

his own biographer and personal friend Arshinov writes in The History of the Makhnovist Movement that "penal servitude was the only school where Makhno learned historical and political knowledge, which was of great help to him in his political activities." "The revolution in the countryside takes on a clearly anti-authoritative character... This is the guarantee that the newly organized Ukrainian chauvinist power in Kyiv will remain power only for Kyiv. The peasantry will not follow her; and, relying only on a city poisoned and infected with domineering principles, it will not go far. By the autumn of 1918, Makhno had more than 30 thousand soldiers, 700 carts. It was an excellent reconnaissance. He controlled an area with a population of millions of people. Most of these people supported Makhno. He in itself aroused interest and respect. They were afraid of him. In addition, the Makhnovists did not touch "their own", paid for everything and carried out a broad program of reforms. The peasants received the landlords' land from them in the

summer of 1917! From the point of view of both Makhno and very many of his fighters and residents of his "state", it was precisely here that "real", "true" anarchism was realized, which is the ultimate goal of socialism. The one for which it makes sense to fight against the Rada, which is bourgeois through and through, and to raise the peasants of all Ukraine. "In vain, for the sake of the bourgeoisie, the Rada, having changed its principles in the field of land policy, recognized the right of private property for 30-40 acres. The bourgeoisie, carried away by their temporary victories over the revolution, over the bearers of its ideas - the revolutionary workers of the countryside and the city, was not satisfied with this shameful betrayal of the Rada by the working people. With the support of the rude Junkers, the bourgeoisie overthrew the Rada and put in its place its representative in the person of Hetman Pavlo

Skoropadsky. Well, Makhno is against both the Rada and Skoropadsky, and in general any bourgeois government. Nestor Ivanovich is the inventor of the famous cart. The British were the first to use such light carts for machine guns in South Africa in 1904. Cecile Rode famously fought them against the Boers. A tachanka is actually a mobile combat platform for a machine gun. This is a light spring cart, on which a machine gun is mounted, and to which three or four horses are harnessed. To use a cart, a kind of chariot of the 20th century, you need

they can suffer ... We need an excellent coachman. The machine gunner must shoot at high speed and with strong shaking. The tachanka in the USSR became a kind of symbol of the "romance of the Civil War" - along with the Budennovka, the song "Komsomol members left for the Civil War" and overcoats with red stripes. Not all fighters on carts were ideological people. But Makhno had his own ideological core. Recognizing the "right of the people" to "revolutionary excesses", Nestor Ivanovich recognized only revolutionary, ideological banditry. When the Makhnovists surrounded the station in Pyatikhatki and machine-gunned the officer's ball through the windows, they had an idea behind them. Bay "Kadyukov"! And his army was ideological. The Communists marched south with about 40,000 men. Plus fifteen thousand from Makhno. Plus ten thousand Grigoriev. Plus, Ataman Zeleny has the same amount and smaller gangsters. By accepting gangs of bandits and armies of people's leaders into its army, the Red Army doubled in size. And in terms of quality, at least it did not lose.

BATTLE FOR THE BLACK SEA

In January 1918, Soviet power was established in Odessa. Already in March 1918, the Germans entered the city. At the end of November 1918, there were at least four political forces in the city: Simon Petliura's Haidamaks, the Red Underground, the White Guard Underground, and the mafia of the criminal Mishka Vinnitsky, nicknamed "Jap". In the port cities of Russia there was a huge, ramified world of the criminal underground. The main "case" of the criminals was smuggling and racketeering of merchants who exported grain. This Odessa of criminals is well known to the Soviet reader. But there was also an Odessa of the Russian intelligentsia. To this we must add: Odessa never was a part of Ukraine. Like Donbass and Crimea. The lands conquered at the end of the 18th century from the Tatars and Turks were called "Novorossia". And the university in Odessa was called the Novorossiysk University. On December 5, 1918, the Germans leave the city, and steamships of the French-English squadron smoke in the roadstead. On the same day, the Haidamaks try

take power...

There are few Gaidamaks - about five thousand. There are about the same number of volunteers of the White General Grishin-Almazov ... But it was they who by the evening 4

January, the city was cleared of Petliurists.

On January 5, the story that happened in Arkhangelsk was repeated: when the interventionists descend from the ladders, and they are already met by the whites who have taken power. The French landed in Sevastopol, the French and Greeks occupied Kherson and Nikolaev. By February 1919, the number of French, British and Greeks in the Russian south reached 40 thousand people. France was more consistent than other countries in supporting Russia, an ally. But the French were also very sluggish "interveners". Instead of 12-15 planned divisions, they put up only 2. The divisions went north ... and already by February they stopped after the first skirmishes with Grigoriev's troops. Anti-war sentiment swept Europe, and especially France. The "democratic community" protested violently against the advance of the French troops and in general against the war with Soviet Russia. Corruption also penetrated the ranks of the French soldiers themselves. The soldiers, having survived the terrible war, did not want to die in Russia. But they wanted socialism. The command was afraid that a Bolshevik uprising might break out on their ships?!

AGAIN THE GHOST OF THE WORLD REVOLUTION

The Bolsheviks were well aware of the mood of the interventionists. At the Odessa Regional Committee, they created the "Foreign Collegium", specifically for working with foreign soldiers and sailors. Jeanne Labourbe played a huge role here...

Jeanne Labourbe (1879-1919) was an ethnic Frenchwoman, the daughter of a peasant who was a member of the Paris Commune. She was born in La

Palis. In 1896 she settled in the Polish town of Tomaszow. Teacher. Since 1905 - participation in revolutionary work. Since 1917 - active participation in the Moscow organization of the RSDLP. In 1918, she organized the "French Communist Group" in Moscow. In February 1919 - in Odessa, one of the leaders of the "Foreign Collegium". Here she edits the Kommunist newspaper, writes propaganda leaflets.

The French on the eve of the uprising arrested all its future leaders. The French (without the participation of the British) shot the organizers of the conspiracy on board their flagship.

THE GHOST WALKS THE SHIPS...

On March 14-21, a strike of port workers organized by the Bolsheviks broke out in Sevastopol. The strike was put down by force of arms. But the French soldiers and sailors refused to fight against Soviet Russia. The British and

French behaved very differently. It was not possible to agitate the British even once. But the French succeeded constantly. In March 1919, the interventionists left Odessa, in April, and from Sevastopol. That's the

whole "intervention"! And

then the second mine, laid by the Bolsheviks, came into action ... This "mine" was called Grigory Ivanovich Kotovsky (1881-1925). "In Bessarabia, in 1918, he led a partisan struggle against the Romanian invaders. In Odessa, from April to March 1919, he led military and sabotage work under the leadership of the Odessa underground revolutionary committee. On April 5, at the head of the partisan detachment he formed, Kotovsky participated in the liberation of Odessa and the establishment of Soviet power

there. Exactly! It is not specified only what kind of "military" work Kotovsky did in Odessa? And he established the most useful connections with the legendary Yaponchik. The "black market" flourished in the city, and of course Yaponchik was very much in the circles of the French quartermasters. The British disdained them, but the French accepted them. Everything else is absolutely fantastic. Yaponchik ... bribed the French chief of staff Freidenberg. Freudenberg was turned over by the French commander, General d'Anselm. During the evacuation of the Entente, the Yaponchik mafia robbed a wealthy southern city as best they could. And then Yaponchik and

Kotovsky became commanders of the red regiments. For Yaponchik, this did not end in anything good, he quickly returned to his previous activities. Here Kotovsky became a red commander - the 9th cavalry brigade, then

deployed to the 2nd cavalry corps. Kotovsky was so popularized that an incredible number of jokes circulated about him, almost like about Chapaev. The anecdotes were especially fascinated by his always shaved, smooth

VSEVELIKOE DON ARMY

In January-April 1919, the Red Army also advanced in the south of Great Russia, on the Don. Here the most important branch of the army is the cavalry, numbering up to 15 thousand sabers. The second type of troops: 15 armored trains. And behind them the infantry rides in wagons - up to 40 thousand people. Let's not forget about the Volga and Caspian flotillas,

about aviation! The cavalry division of Budyonny in January-February 1919 defeated 23 regiments of cavalry and infantry. Moreover, 4 regiments surrendered and then fought on the side of the Reds. The Red cavalymen defeated the Cossacks at Dubrovka, Pryaya Balka, Davydovka, Loznoy, Ilovaiskaya, Kachalinskaya, Kotluban, Gumrak, Lyapichevo. In three months of continuous fighting, the Budennovsky division covered almost 300 kilometers, captured 48 guns, more than 100 machine guns, 2,500 horses and 4,000 wagons. She destroyed up to 10 thousand people and lost about 5 thousand. From

February to April 1919, the Red Army advances on the Don, goes to the Manych River and on May 6 is 40 km from Rostov. On January 24, 1919, Sverdlov, in the directive of the Orgburo of the Central Committee of the RCP (b), recognizes "the only right thing is the most ruthless war with all the tops of the Cossacks through their total extermination."

The commander of the group of troops of the 8th Army, Yakir, specified: "50 percent destruction of the male population is necessary." Yakir knew a lot about destruction: back in the summer of 1918, he began as a commander of the Chinese shelf.

Of course, no one counted these 50%. Moreover, the entire male population from 19 to 52 years old was subject to mobilization on the Don. Any Cossack could be considered a reactionary, a White Guard, an enemy of the Soviet Power... Anyone.

Already in the early spring of 1919, the villages and farms were demolished by artillery fire, and those who survived and tried to escape were finished off with machine guns. Special teams of torchbearers are highlighted - set fire to Houses.

The Cossacks began to disperse to their homes in January 1919, after Krasnov's defeats. In March 1919, the Veshensky uprising began on the territory of the Upper Don districts. First, it flared up in the village of Veshenskaya. The rebels

had almost no ammunition. Before the battle, each was given a handful of cartridges. And that's it, chop with a saber.

The Cossacks sent messengers to the volunteers. The Whites could not immediately break through to them, but they sent several planes. They brought ammunition. In May 1919, the Cossacks united with the Whites and

immediately began to push the Reds. Trotsky's Order No. 100 of May 25, 1919 demanded: "The nests of dishonest traitors and Cains must be destroyed. The Cains must be exterminated." Retreating, the Reds left behind a scorched desert, exterminated

the Cossacks. At the same time, there was an offensive on the lands of the Ural Cossacks ... And the directives of Sverdlov and Trotsky concerned all Cossacks, not only Don.

IN THE SOVIET REPUBLIC

To accomplish great things, a large army is needed. The famous photo dates back to the summer of 1919: "The District Committee is closed. Everyone went to the front." At the same time, a poster appears: "Did you sign up as a volunteer?" On May

31, 1919, Lenin wrote: "From June 15, mobilize all male employees of Soviet institutions from 18 to 45. The mobilized are responsible for mutual responsibility for each other, and their families are considered hostages in the event of going over to the side of the enemy, or desertion, or failure to comply with the data assignments and etc."

It was still possible to live in the villages of the Soviet Republic.

In the cities, by the spring of 1919, the urban economy was completely destroyed. There was no electricity, plumbing, food delivery, garbage collection ... In Moscow in April 1919, according to the most secure, "working" card, 256 grams of bread, 64 meat, 26 vegetable oil, 200 grams of potatoes were supposed to be per day. In June of the same year - 128 grams of bread, 14 grams of butter, 14 grams of meat. Sometimes they didn't shop.

Chapter

2

In November 1918, immediately after the surrender of Germany, a meeting of Russian politicians in Iasi called on the Western Allies to support

united white forces. So, they didn't support anything. On March 15, 1918, the Entente Council decided to intervene in the internal affairs of Russia - but not with the aim of supporting anyone in the struggle. The Council of the Entente unequivocally spoke in favor of supporting no one and no force under any circumstances. The aims of the allies were: 1) To persuade Russia to continue the war against Germany. 2) Protect the property of the allies - first of all, their military warehouses.

The allies refused the meeting of Russian politicians in Iasi. Therefore, their stay in Russia was in no way an intervention. And the attitude of the allies to internal Russian affairs was extremely neutral. There remains a huge, potentially very rich Russia, with which it is beneficial to maintain warm relations. Several political forces are fighting in it. Who to support? In resolving this issue, the Europeans too identified "their" policy and what is happening in Russia. From Europe, the Social Democrats of Russia seemed to be not a bunch of bandits, but something like the Social Democrats of England and France, who had joined governments at the very beginning of the 20th century. Europe sympathized more with the Komuch or the Mensheviks than with the "extreme" currents. The Whites seemed in the main no better, if not worse, than the Bolsheviks. Whites seemed very "reactionary" and "backward". They did not share the political predilections of the Europeans.

LEFT INTELLIGENCE

In Europe there was a huge and influential stratum of the left, liberal-democratic intelligentsia. It is unlikely that this intelligentsia would have been so delighted with the appearance of the Bolsheviks on the streets of Paris and London ... But so far at a distance - Bolshevism enchanted, like a long-awaited, desired experiment. The bourgeois civilization of the West is at an impasse, while in Russia a grandiose experiment is being set up, a new society, a bright future, is being built. In all of Britain, only Rudyard Kipling spoke out in defense of the Russian white movement. He sometimes personally helped Russian emigrants - including financially.

"If you want to set up an experiment in building socialism, take a country that you don't feel sorry for," Otto von Bismarck used to say. Russia was not sorry. The progressive Western intelligentsia was in awe of the grandiose experiment, and of course something, but they didn't feel sorry for the country at all.

DIFFERENT EUROPEANS

In the West, there has never been any single position of different countries and different politicians. Winston Churchill was a staunch enemy of the Bolsheviks. - They're cannibals!

he exclaimed. "You can also trade with

cannibals," objected the head of the British government, Lloyd George.

And he delivered the following speech in parliament: the expediency of assisting Admiral Kolchak and General Denikin is an issue all the more controversial because they are fighting for a united Russia. It is not for me to say whether this slogan is in line with UK policy. It's not about Lloyd George's

love for the Bolsheviks! He wrote to Churchill: "I earnestly ask you not to plunge England into a purely crazy enterprise because of hatred of Bolshevik principles. An expensive aggressive war against Russia will serve the cause of strengthening Bolshevism in Russia and creating it here in England. As a result, the British Minister of War fought the Bolsheviks, and the Prime Minister was looking for ways to reconcile with the Soviet Republic. American President Woodrow Wilson was perhaps the most consistent anti-communist. His political opponents from the Republican Party called him a "Bolshevik" for his reforms... And through controlled trade unions, they organized strikes in ports under the slogan: "Hands off Soviet Russia!" They disrupted the supply of weapons and equipment, slowed down the dispatch of troops, not because they sympathized with the Bolsheviks, but in defiance of Wilson. So to speak, in the order of inter-party struggle.

CHRONICLE OF THE INTERVENTION

On December 18, 1918, the first 1,800 French and Moroccans landed in Odessa. For two weeks, both the Allies and the Germans were in the city. Only on January 5, the Germans sail away from Odessa forever.

On December 27, a French landing began in the Crimea (2 divisions with a total number of 8 thousand fighters, including Senegalese, Algerians and

Vietnamese). On January 5, 1919, the British landed in Odessa (4 thousand), and in Nikolaev and Kherson - the Greek division.

The Greeks were mainly concerned with the problems of the Pontic Greeks. Everyone

who wanted to, they evacuated to their historical homeland. German units were stationed in Nikolaev and Kherson, awaiting evacuation to Germany. They weren't even disarmed. So they stood partly on the outskirts of cities, partly in tent camps. The Germans were completely neutral, but when Grigoriev approached Nikolaev on March 14, 1919,

they helped him with weapons and ammunition in exchange for food. Sources call a different number of "interveners" in the South of Russia: from 25 to 60 thousand. They agree that the British did not fight with anyone at all. Maintained

order - and all. The total number of "interveners" is as follows:

Czechoslovaks: 40 thousand people, of

whom 8 thousand died. Japanese: 75 thousand,

losses - 1400 people. Americans: 15,500,

500 killed. Canadians: 4,000 people, 100

dead. Poles: 12,000 people,

2,000 dead. Serbs: 4,000, 500

dead Romanians: 4,000, 200 dead

Italians: 2,000, no more than

30 dead Greeks: 8,000, 400 dead English (including peoples of the

British Empire): 18,000, 500 dead French (including peoples of the French

Empire): 35 thousand, 50 people died. At the end of March, the interventionists began to withdraw troops.

April 5, they sailed from Odessa, April 30, 1919 left the Crimea. At the same time, they did not transfer power to the "allies" - Grishin Almazov. The Whites

asked to be transported to Novorossiysk, to connect with Denikin.

Refused. That's the whole intervention. In the South of Russia, it lasted three months in

ABOUT HELP

The opportunities for the allies were indeed colossal. By the end of 1918, a huge amount of weapons had accumulated in the world, which were not needed at all: the war was over. Keeping giant warehouses in peacetime was unprofitable. The Americans then sold these weapons for many years, until 1927-1928 they could not sell them. There were captured German weapons - no one bothered to give them to the Whites. The Allies, among other things, took away from the Germans 320 million

marks in gold - this is the amount of indemnity that the Bolsheviks had already paid to the Germans under the Brest peace. You could buy weapons

this money.



The British are supplying Yudenich with tanks and planes... Their technical condition left much to be desired... It seems that the goal of the Allies was to keep Russia in a state of civil war as long as possible.

GAMES OF WESTERN POLITICS

While bloody chaos continues in Russia, a conference of victorious countries is gathering in Paris on January 18, 1919. At this conference, until January 21, 1920, the results of the First World War were summed up. Indeed: it's time to reap and share the fruits of victory... Well, tell me, for mercy's sake: who needs another victorious country and why?! To recognize and support the White Guards, to help them overthrow the Bolsheviks, means to include Russia among the victorious countries. As long as the Bolsheviks are in power, Russia remains a country of traitors.

A country that concluded a separate peace with the Germans. The more Russia will be destroyed, the more convenient. The more it will be possible to treat it as a country of secondary importance, of no serious importance. On January 10, 1919,

American President Woodrow Wilson proposed that delegates from "all Russian governments" meet on the Princes' Islands in the Sea of Marmara. The Bolsheviks agreed! They agreed to any "new Brest" - just to stay in power. The whites refused. It may have been a fatal mistake. In

January 1919, it seemed that Soviet Power was doomed, its days were numbered... The Western press branded the White Guards as incorrigible militarists, stupid warriors and "reactionaries". Even "enemies of the people"

called.

In April 1919, the Supreme Council of the victorious countries decided on the speedy withdrawal of all troops from Russia and on non-interference by armed force in its internal affairs. This dramatically improved the position of Soviet power. By

September 1919, the last "interveners" had left Russia. Only the British remained

in Central Asia and the Caucasus, and the Japanese in the Far East. Well, Germany, under

the Treaty of Versailles on June 28, 1919, left its troops in the Baltic states and Lithuania.

Chapter

3

COMINTERN

November 1918 deceived the expectations of the Bolsheviks: the world revolution did not start. But after the Great War, there was unrest throughout Europe. There were rallies and strikes in France, Italy, Belgium, even in the most stable Britain. In Bulgaria, the Vladai uprising of 1918 was the beginning of the actual dual power. In Austria at the end of 1917 - beginning of 1918, the city councils began a war with the village councils: they began to carry out a surplus appraisal. Only by 1920 the Soviets were dispersed, the "proletariat" was disarmed. It has become calmer, but even in 1927 there were occasional shots fired on the streets of Vienna. In

Czechoslovakia and Poland, the soviets were active and in power by 1920. Rebellion after revolt went on in Ireland. The 2nd Socialist International collapsed in 1914: all the Social Democrats supported their governments for the duration of the war. Even in the April Theses, Lenin writes: "It is for us, right now, without delay, that we must found a new, revolutionary, proletarian International...". On March 2-6, 1919, the 1st Constituent Congress of the Comintern took place. Delegates from communist parties and leftist social democrats came from 30 countries. Including from Germany, Austria, Poland, Bulgaria, USA, China, Korea. The purpose of the Comintern was to prepare the World Revolution in different countries. The Congress adopted the Manifesto to the International Proletariat, which called for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The text of the Manifesto was written by Trotsky: "The era of the last decisive struggle came later than the apostles of the social revolution expected and hoped. But she came. We Communists ... feel like the successors and executors of the cause, the program of which was proclaimed 72 years ago. Our task is ... to unite the efforts of all truly revolutionary parties of the world proletariat and thereby facilitate and hasten the victory of the communist revolution throughout the world ... The Third International is an International of open mass action. The International of Revolutionary Realization, the International of Action.

Somewhat later, at the Second Congress of the Comintern, Trotsky would say even more clearly: "The civil war throughout the world has been put on the order of the day. Its banner is Soviet Power. The Comintern supported the communists in those countries where they already were. At first, the French were proud - until 1922 they did not take money from foreigners, they financed themselves. But then they took it anyway. The Germans took money from the very beginning, and in 1921 alone they received more than 5 and a half million marks "for the revolution." In the same place where there were no communist parties before - in Britain, Italy, the USA - they were created and generously paid for any of their actions. In the spring of 1919, it seemed that the World Revolution had already begun. Yes, it really happened! (Whether it goes well is another matter! ..)

THE BEGINNING OF THE WORLD REVOLUTION

Hungary has been considered independent from the Habsburgs since October 31, 1918. Simultaneously with the People's Government, Soviets of Workers' Deputies and Soviets of Soldiers' Deputies arose. The government of Count Carogli considered the Communists a dependent force, foreign agents. No sooner had the Communist Party of Hungary been formed than its leaders were imprisoned.

But the Hungarian Social Democrats also wanted power! They proposed a merger of the two parties: the Communists with the Social Democrats. The communists agreed on the terms: the formation of the Soviet Republic, a close alliance with Soviet Russia, the creation of a "proletarian army", the disarmament of the "bourgeoisie", the announcement of the policy of the

dictatorship of the proletariat. On March 21, Hungary was declared a Soviet Republic. The government immediately confiscates the landlords' lands and organizes communes on them. March 26, it nationalizes banks, large enterprises, transport. On April 2, the state monopoly of foreign trade was

declared. Among other mistakes of the Soviet Power in Hungary, the communists considered the refusal "from the revolutionary division of land

between ... the peasants." Well, Lenin was also very sad about uniting with the Social Democrats. And he taught: they say, if any hesitations appear among the joined socialists, "suppress the hesitations

mercilessly." This testament of Ilyich was sacredly fulfilled by Comrade

Bela Kun, the military people's commissar of the Armed Forces of Russia and the organizer of

the role of which the wise anti-Soviet W. Churchill considered "devilish". The Hungarian and Red Army were created - up to 80 thousand bayonets, mainly from soldiers who had already fought in the Great War. Like-minded people moved from Austria to Hungary. At rallies in Vienna, hotheads called for adopting the best practices of the Hungarians. Volunteers went to Hungary. The French corps, initially planned for entry into Soviet Russia, entered Hungary. From the north came the troops of Czechoslovakia, from the south - Romania. The French themselves were not very eager to fight. But under their cover in the city of Szeged, officer units of Admiral M. Horthy (the future dictator in 1919-1944) began to form. It was the Hungarian White Guard. During the war, the Hungarian Red Army considered itself the vanguard of the world proletariat. On its bayonets it carried the same slogans and ideas as the Red Army in Russia. In the second half of May, she invaded deep into the territory of Czechoslovakia. In the zone occupied by the Hungarian Red Army, on June 16, 1919, the Slovak Soviet Republic arose. It fell on July 7, 1919, after the withdrawal of the Hungarian troops. In the rear of the Red Army, the communists exterminated those who disagreed, the dissatisfied ... and the wealthy. After the mass "social cleansing" and the external aggression of the Hungarian Soviet Republic, the Romanians moved in earnest, and reached Budapest. After a short, brutal war that resulted in the death of up to 70 thousand people, the Hungarian Soviet Republic fell on August 1, 1919. Bela Kun fled to Soviet Russia, where, among other things, he became famous for the executions of whites, "sympathizers" and "socially aliens" in the Crimea in 1920.

BAVARIAN SOVIET REPUBLIC

On April 13, 1919, street fighting began in Munich (in Hungary - the height of Soviet power!). Factory committees and soldiers' councils took to the streets to establish their power. They announced the organization of the Bavarian Soviet Republic. There was an Executive Committee headed by the Communists - the government of the new republic. Germany as a state has not yet been canceled. The Bavarian Socialist Republic is the fruit of separatism, a revolution in one

from the lands, i.e. provinces, one of the former German principalities. The Executive Committee introduced workers' control, seized two banks and tried to seize three more (the guards shot back), began to form the Red Guard, and declared officer detachments illegal and ordered them to disarm. Lenin was delighted and wrote a whole program for the Germans what they should do in the fight against the counter-revolution. In Bavaria itself, a civil war broke out instantly ... but it did not work out. Firstly, none of the officers even thought to disarm. Unless they started shooting right away. Secondly, as soon as the Reds shot several "bourgeois", crowds of townsfolk ran to the officers and patriots. And do not "save, uncles!". A: "Give me a weapon!" Detachments in Bavaria were called: Patriotic. The officers of the Great War walked in them along with civilians. Here is the alignment: the Red Army has about 5 thousand people. Patriotic detachments - about two thousand. And government troops are moving towards Munich: about 100 thousand people. The Social Democrats recoiled from the Executive Committee after the very first attempts to "expropriate" property. And they did not want to fight with the government of their country. On April 27, the army moved close to Munich, entered into battle with the Red Army. And the Social Democrats left the Executive Committee and called for laying down their arms, not to wage a civil war. They say that the goals of deepening the revolution can be achieved by other means. How Lenin scolded them, how he branded them "traitors"! From May 1 to May 5, 1919, street fighting took place in Munich between the Red Army and troops loyal to the state. The leadership of the Bavarian Republic was dominated by: a native of Poland Axelrod, an anarchist ideologist Landauer, Ernst Toller. The head of the BSR, Eugen Levine, a Russian Jew by origin, born in St. Petersburg, was shot by the verdict of a military field court.

VICTORIES OF THE SOVIET AUTHORITY

So, something similar to the World Revolution is burning all over Europe... To begin with, the communists are actively moving to the west and northwest, using the Red Army.

December 30-31, 1918 in Smolensk, the North-West Regional Conference of the RCP (b) decides on the formation of the Belarusian Soviet Republic. On December 31, the Provisional Workers' and Peasants' Government was formed, and on February 2-3, 1919, the First Congress of Soviets of the BSSR was held in Minsk, captured by the Red Army. Representative in CEC **MM.** Sverdlov announced the decision of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee "On the recognition of the independence of the Belarusian Soviet Socialist Republic". The congress elected the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars, approved the coat of arms and the flag. The same Congress adopted a declaration on the unification of the republics - the BSSR and the RSFSR. And the same congress expressed a desire to unite with Lithuania into a single Lithuanian-Belarusian Soviet Republic. On February 18-20, 1919, the same decision to join the RSFSR was made by the First Congress of Lithuanian Soviets in Vilnius. And also willingly unite with Belarus. Thus begins a grandiose entry into Poland, Hungary, and then into Central Europe.

GREAT JOURNEY

The Lithuanian-Belarusian Republic can be turned into a Polish-Belarusian-Lithuanian one. Like, for the Poles it will look like a kind of Soviet Commonwealth. The plans are simple: with the help of the Polish Soviets, capture the Dombrowa region, and throw the "Polish-Lithuanian-Belarusian" Red Army into battle! To help brothers in the class, of course. In January 1919, a center of Polish communists was established in Minsk. There they begin to train future personnel for Soviet Poland: it must be managed. Four new divisions are being formed. In Kyiv - the 1st International, in Odessa - the 1st Bessarabian Rifle. Ukrainians, Czechs, Romanians, Bulgarians, Serbs were taken into these divisions. The 1st Ukrainian Army was to advance through Galicia to Hungary. 3rd Ukrainian - through Bessarabia to Romania. In Galicia, the government created by the communists from Moscow was already sitting. Air communication was established with Hungary. It seemed - this is it! Cross the Carpathians, and the Red Army appears in the vastness of Europe. And then - the head is spinning: Soviet regimes in all countries up to France and Ireland. Zemsharnaya Republic of Soviets...

FAILURE OF PLANS

Plans began to crumble in February 1919, when the Polish army began to move. The Poles advanced until April 1919 and captured most of Belarus. June 1, 1919 The Central Executive

Committee issued a decree on the military alliance of the Soviet republics - the RSFSR, Ukraine, Belarus, Lithuania. No longer for an attack on the West, but to fight off the Poles, and from the white troops on South.

The Poles were not at all fighters against Bolshevism. Piysudski made territorial demands on Soviet Russia in order to build "Wielkopolska from Might to Mug", but did not want the Whites to win at all. The revival of a strong centralized Russia was not in the interests of the Polish state. Pilsudski did not move further, to the center of Russia, to Moscow. He captured Belarus. Finally, the plans of the Communists to conquer Europe were thwarted by the Whites. In the spring of 1919, Kolchak launched an offensive. He was not going to stop at some conditional border! I had to throw the Red Army precisely against him, for a while leaving the coveted Europe. And in May-June, the Armed Forces of the South of Russia began to move: Denikin. It was even more dangerous for the RSFSR.

Chapter 4. In the state of Denikin

STATE

After the Soviet Republic, it was the largest of the states into which Russia broke up in 1918. By the end of 1918, the Armed Forces of the South of Russia controlled an area of 3 million square kilometers and a population of 20 million. Human.

For the 20th century, this was a rather strange state: something like medieval states, where the king has several almost independent vassals. The VSYUR included three armies: the Volunteer Army, commanded by Russian officers, the Don Army, and the Volunteer Kuban Army (DKA).

The Kuban army consisted of two parts: the Kuban Cossack Army and the Terek Cossack Army. In the Kuban and Terek armies there were many volunteers from the peasants of the Kuban and Stavropol. But with the Cossacks, the "non-residents" had a special relationship, sometimes quite tense. A special meeting under the Commander-in-Chief of the All-Union Socialist Republic became the embryo of a government. The Cadets played the main role in it. But the Special Conference developed only the most general principles of policy for the future of Russia. It was something like a legislative assembly or parliament, but even then for the future. The special meeting did not issue laws and regulations. It advised the command of the All-Union

Socialist League, and the Command accepted or did not accept these tips. A special meeting under the Commander-in-Chief of the All-Union Socialist

League developed a political program. But this program was not subject to publicity - "until the capture of Moscow." A very motley circle of civilians gathered around the Command: from the Black Hundreds to the liberals, who until recently were violently protesting against "damned tsarism." This variegation was clearly manifested in the materials of Osvag - the Information Agency. Osvag was also subordinate

to the Command. He produced leaflets, newspapers, propaganda posters. He was far from the propaganda of the Bolsheviks and socialists. The executive authorities were not subordinate to the Special Conference, but directly to the Command. Denikin personally appointed mayors and heads of local administrations: those whom he trusted. For example, he appointed Kutepov as the Black Sea military governor in the key port city of Novorossiysk. The power of the Denikin government did not extend either to the Cossack lands or to the Cossack armies. Denikin constantly had serious frictions with the Cossacks - they were striving for a federal structure of the future Russia, but they wanted autonomy for themselves ... On February 15, 1919, Krasnov and the former leadership of the Don Army resigned. A.P. became the new chieftain of the All-Great Don Army.

Bogaevsky, army commander - General V.I. Sidorin, Chief of Staff of the Army - General A.K. Kelchevsky. On January 9, 1919, Denikin appointed P.N. to the post of Commander of the

Caucasian Volunteer Army. Wrangel. The borders of the state of the AFSR were all the time

The VSYUR fought simultaneously with Petlyura, with Makhno, with Dagestan, with Georgia, and in its rear near Novorossiysk "green" partisans - "Chernomortsy" settled down.

Head of the STATE

Anton Ivanovich Denikin (1872-1947) is one of the most attractive figures from all the white generals. Good-natured, phlegmatic. He did not like to shout and punish. Where Kolchak threw tantrums, drove people to assaults and shot, Denikin negotiated, collected advice, pressed with logic. In 1918, both the top of the army and foreign powers proclaimed him commander-in-chief of the "Armed Forces of the South of Russia." Formally, Kolchak was the Supreme Ruler of Russia, and Denikin was subordinate to him ... In fact, Denikin was independent, and he and Kolchak were so different people that it was difficult to agree on the development of a common strategy. Discipline... While the Civil War is going on, the army must be strong and united. To do this, it must be out of politics. "The violence and anarchy of the mob" must be countered by a "strong, patriotic and disciplined army." First, the Bolsheviks must be defeated by military force, and then the freely elected Constituent Assembly will decide political issues. Here is the opinion of the whites. The main term of Denikin's policy: "non-predecision". Like, it is not necessary to prejudge what the people will say. Let's overthrow the Bolsheviks, and then let the people decide for themselves: to live in a republic or in a monarchy. Build a parliamentary republic or Soviet. Give land to former owners or peasants. It looked quite democratic: the army does not impose its will on anyone. In practice, however, a hideous situation of uncertainty reigned. He himself sometimes walked in a torn overcoat and leaky boots. And if Yudenich, in exile, bought himself a villa near Nice, Denikin was frankly in trouble. But what is the leader, so is the environment. The commander of the Volunteer Army, May-Maevsky, drank without spilling, and sometimes signed documents that were absolutely fantastic. For example, he made a certain Makarov his assistant ... And he turned out to be a Chekist. Makarov was put in prison, but they did not take away the certificate that he

Mai-Maevsky's assistant. Makarov escaped under very strange circumstances: it looks like someone just let him out.

Nobody ever considered Mai-Maevsky a traitor. Just alcoholic.

Denikin's chief of staff, General Romanovsky, had such a reputation that he was afraid to participate in officer feasts: they would beat him, or even challenge him to a duel.

THE PROBLEM OF THE VILLAGE

Denikin did not at all set the task of returning their estates to the landowners. But after all, he did not issue any orders to secure the land for the peasants / It was not at all obvious to the peasants what the command of the All-Union Socialist Revolution was going to do

and what to expect from the whites. The Reds - they clearly said: "Land - to the peasants!" The whites didn't say anything. In addition, the peasants of the Bolsheviks were much more afraid than the volunteers. They already knew that

anything could be expected from the Bolsheviks. During the 1st Ice Campaign, the Whites left several seriously wounded in the village of Peschanokopsky. The men promised to take care of them and took the money. A week later, the Reds came up ... And the peasants gathered for a village meeting, decided to kill the whites. So that the Reds do not burn the village, do not shoot people for helping the "henchmen of world capital." And they killed. What had to be done to get the peasants to join the volunteers? Give them land.

Do you want private property? In private. Want to go to the community? In the community. But neither was ever done by whites.

SOCIETY

An intelligent society, the rear of the Armed Forces of the South of Russia, was completely unprepared either for state building or for helping the army. General

Alekseev counted on a massive influx of officers to the Don. Did you wait a lot? And later it was the same. Here is the White Army retreating in the fall of 1919. Young volunteer, future historian S.G. Pushkarev is carried on a stretcher, and he watches how "gentlemen officers in gold and silver shoulder straps, with suitcases in their hands, ran out of many houses, and quickly walked or simply ran, but not on

front to support our weak forces, and in the opposite direction from the front - to the Dnieper bridge ... Bitterness filled my heart, and now still lives in it. After all, if almost all the former officers of the Tsarist Army joined the White movement, then the Red Army would not have command staff, and it would not be able to organize itself or win ... But these poor fellows hoped to sit out behind the "stove", but ended up in paws of the government of Lenin-Trotsky-Dzerzhinsky, and had to fight at the muzzle of revolvers of the Bolshevik political officers against the White Army and against Russia ... ". The rear not only did not want to fight. He didn't want discipline, he didn't want restrictions and rules. And most importantly: the rear did not want to help the army in any way. Alekseev also asked for help, in whatever way he could ... And he received 400 rubles. In the spring of 1919, Denikin asked the bourgeoisie of Rostov for help. And he gets ... 2 thousand. Owners of at least some property are trying to sell food and equipment not to the army, but abroad. Benefit, sir ... Moreover, nothing was given away for nothing. Kutepov served as governor for only six months, until January 1919. And he made an incredible number of enemies! The "rear" called his governorship "Kutepiya" and wrote more than 100 complaints against Denikin about Kutepov, calling him nothing more than a "dictator", "satrap" and "gendarme". For what? For the demands of discipline and the preservation of order. The White Army did not have the support of the population, including the people of "their own circle."

CIVIL WAR INSIDE DENIKIN'S STATE

Gentlemen socialists in the state were "allies" of the Volunteer Army. But the Socialist-Revolutionaries and Mensheviks saw in the White generals only "reaction" and "dictatorship", solid "tsarist satraps". And they made noise in the newspapers, incited peasants and urban liberals, provoked uprisings.

In addition, they were also "regionals" and "Chernomortsy". Give them immediate autonomy, up to the right to separate the Black Sea Territory from Russia.

In addition to the communists who settled in the mountains, the "Kuban Black Sea Green Soviet Army" also operated. This army fought with Denikin in order to separate from the rest of Russia and establish Soviet power in the Black Sea Territory. Soviets without communists. At the head of this army we find the former members of Komuch, the Socialist-Revolutionaries Filippovsky and Sorokin, the Bolshevik Zwanger, the Georgian Menshevik Dzhnashvili, and even the guards

captain Voronovich (ran from debt). The headquarters addressed both the Menshevik Georgia and the Bolsheviks in Moscow: "We look forward to that great historical moment when reaction will collapse under our blows and the power of the working people will triumph throughout Russia." In the future Black Sea Republic, in their opinion, there will be neither mobilizations nor taxes.

A good dream... Let's be fair: many Mensheviks and Socialist-Revolutionaries did not want to deal with this nightmarish policy. They cooperated with the Chief Manager, engaged in urban economy and education. But members of the Kuban Rada almost openly collected donations for the

underground army and campaigned in its favor. In the fight against the Kuban Rada in June 1919, Denikin-try tried and hanged Bardizh and the leader of the Black Sea N.S. for treason. Ryabovol. In November 1919, the governor of the Black Sea province, General V.L. Pokrovsky carried out a coup d'état - "regional" A.I. He hanged Kalabukhov in the most counter-revolutionary way, and

drove the rest abroad, to Georgia. Then the headquarters of the Kuban-Black Sea Green Soviet Army came to the conclusion that "the only way to free the Black Sea region from tyranny is an armed struggle against Denikin." In the Sochi district captured by the Georgians, they formed an army of up to 4 thousand people with several guns and machine guns. The offensive of the volunteers on the Sochi front ended two weeks later due to the surrender or extermination of the "greens". Part of the "green regionals of the Black Sea" fled to Georgia. There they were quickly

imprisoned and deprived of their livelihood. Others settled in the mountains near Novorossiysk. There were about two hundred of them, all citizens. These partisans did not conduct any operations, they only drank dry wine, sang songs and cursed Denikin until the Reds came. The Bols

In the North Caucasus, everyone fought with everyone. Now the mosaic of tribes that fought each other and with the Cossacks, who plundered Russian cities and Armenian merchants, was superimposed by politics. The communists incited to divide the lands of the Cossacks among the highlanders. The Turks promoted the Islamic state, and after the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk they sent their

troops to the Caucasus. At the same time, a civil war was going on within the Chechens, Kabardians and Ossetians: some wanted to go with the Reds, others with the Whites, and still others wanted to build an Islamic state. The Chechens formed two national governments that waged bloody wars between themselves for several weeks. The dead were already counted in the hundreds. With such a mosaic, the Whites simply did not have a serious opponent when, at the beginning of 1919, the Volunteer Army entered Ossetia, Chechnya and Ingushetia. They were supported by the Terek

Cossacks and part of the highlanders. This front was headed by Major General D.P. Dratsenko, who arrived from Persia and already had experience of war with the rebellious Kurds. He transferred his experience to

Chechnya: he burned the rebellious villages to the ground. Yermolov also taught: the highlanders are strong in the onslaught, in the offensive war. But they are weak in defense and do not know how to fight stubbornly and for a long time. If so, select one rebellious aul and throw forces against it that are 5 times superior! It will be difficult right away, but the Chechens will quickly break down. And if you burn the village

to the ground, it will work out - fighting turns out to be too expensive for them. And so it happened. The Chechens quickly capitulated and began to fight with the Reds ... Until the beginning of 1920, until the Whites began to retreat. The separatist Mountainous government of Dagestan sought after the departure of the Turks to an alliance with England, but she did not recognize him

(recognizing Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan). Dagestanis invaded Chechnya. General Dratsenko besieged the village of Shali and "asked" the Chechens to disarm and send the Dagestanis home. Dratsenko already knew and the "request" was fulfilled. On April 13, 1919, near Gudermes, the Chechens even fought with

the Dagestanis so that they would stop "protecting" them from the Volunteer Army. Khasavyurt district and Northern Dagestan declared their submission. General Dratsenko's column marched without firing a shot; On May 8, she occupied the city, which the Russians called Petrovsk, and the mountaineers - Shamilkala (the Reds called it Makhachkala). On May 10, the Whites occupied De

emigrated to Georgia and Azerbaijan. In exile, the mountaineers formed as many as three "mountain governments", and all moved together to Paris. Relying on the support of the local nobility, General Denikin convened mountain congresses in March 1919 in Kabarda, Ossetia, Ingushetia, Chechnya and Dagestan. These congresses elected Rulers and Councils under them, who had extensive judicial and administrative powers. Sharia law was preserved in criminal and family cases. The commander-in-chief in the North Caucasus, General I.G. Erdeli was appointed by Denikin. He was the head of the semi-independent Terek, but the same semi-independent semi-states lived under his command. By order of Denikin, he was obliged to coordinate his decisions with representatives of local government. Feudalism... Already in July 1919, the North Caucasus again became cheerful: Imam Ali-Khoja revolted. The troops of the Petrovsky detachment took several auls, and the peace-loving imam meekly remarked that he was "misled." He was loyal to the Whites for about a month, and then rebelled again: from Baku, the Azerbaijanis and Turks

brought him very rich gifts and a lot of weapons ... The Whites mobilized, and the contingents of their troops were pulled north to fight the Reds. In May 1919, the Imam of Dagestan, Nazhmuddin Gotsinsky, moved with his army to Denikin, and then the "prophet" Uzun-Khoja cursed him for not being firm in Islam. After that (since August 1919), the Muslim religious fanatic Uzun Khodja began to fight along with the obvious atheists - with the Reds

- against the religious whites. The 102-year-old Imam Uzun-Khoja was one of Shamil's murids in his youth, and now he has announced the creation of the Shariah monarchy. However, he proclaimed himself the Supreme Ruler of the Caucasus. At the same time, he famously took money and weapons from the communists, and 80% of his "army" consisted of former Red Army soldiers from the 10th and 11th armies (the same ones, Sorokin). His closest assistants were the communist Tatar Sheripov and a former clown from Georgia named Gikolo (he took his real name with

him to the grave). Uzun-Khoja killed his enemies, burned recalcitrant auls. Communists and Islamists jointly raised an uprising in Nagorno-Chechnya and Dagestan. They mobilized all the young men they caught and brought

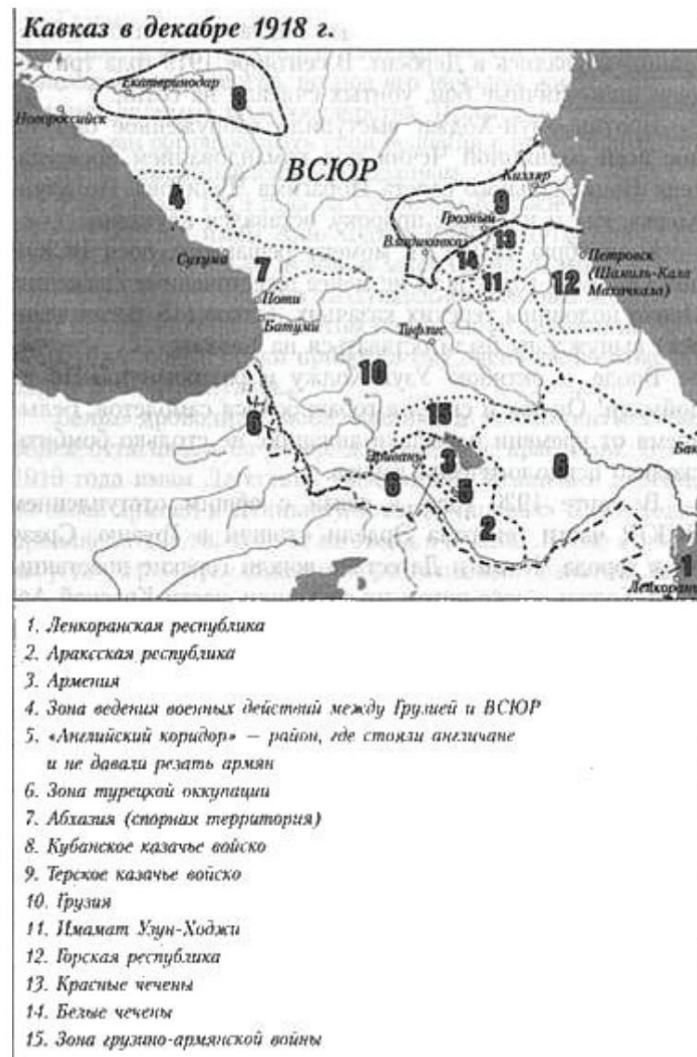
the army to 4 thousand people with 4 guns and 12 machine

guns. In August 1919, the North Caucasus was on fire again. The rebels broke into Der

battles, the dead were counted in the hundreds. The armed militia of the entire lowland Chechnya, under the command of the chairman of the National Council, Ibragim Chulikov, came out against Uzun-Khodja. But UzunKhoja, as befits a prophet, remained invulnerable. By

October 1919, at the time of the decisive battles of the All-Union Socialist League near Orel, no less fierce battles were going on in the mountains. About half of the Terek Cossack regiments (15 thousand people) were forced to remain in the

Caucasus. It seems that by October Uzun-Khoja was defeated ... But they were not caught! He was still sitting in the mountains: he was afraid of airplanes. From time to time the Whites sent in aircraft: not so much to bomb as to put psychological pressure on the



In March 1920, in connection with the general retreat of the Armed Forces of South Russia, units of General Erdeli withdrew to Georgia. Immediately, the mountain rebels Uzun-Khodzhi entered the cities of Chechnya and Dagestan, and only then their allies, parts of the Red Army. The Soviet Power did not believe in prophets. She did not need a Shariah monarchy. Uzun-Khoja and his murids quickly perished in the Cheka.

CRIMEA

The Crimean Tatars also demanded the right to self-determination. Their parliament - Kurultai, back in 1918 appointed a government - the Directory. They demanded "the restoration of Tatar rule in the Crimea" (Tatars made up 20% of the population). Denikin abolished the Kurultai and the Directory, and included the territory of the Crimea into the Taurida Governorate. But the "green" partisans sat in the Crimean mountains until 1926, and did not want to deal with the Russians at all: either with the Reds or with the Whites. True, no one seems to have been cut. "Internal emigrants"...

WARS WITH GEORGIA

Independent Georgia wanted to annex Abkhazia. The Abkhaz wanted to remain part of Russia. So the Abkhazian problem did not arise in 1991. It started back in 1918: in the summer and autumn, Georgia was at war with the Soviets over Abkhazia. On December 9, 1918, the

Armenian-Georgian war began. Armenia was losing: it was hungry because of the blockade established by the Georgians. In all of Armenia there were only 4 steam locomotives and 60 wagons; the rest of the rolling stock was appropriated by the Georgians in the summer of 1918. Most of Armenia was occupied by the Turks, and in Nakhichevan the Araks Republic has not yet been slammed. Pressing on Armenia, the Georgians withdrew from the Sochi district. On December 16, the Primorsky (that is, the White Guard Georgian) Front moved south. On the Loo River, the troops of Georgia and Denikin stood motionless for a month. On January 24, 1919, with a sudden blow, the Whites drove the Georgians out of Sochi, and after 4 days they cleared the entire Sochi district of them. The second time the Georgians invaded Abkhazia was in September 1919, when Denikin's main forces were pinned down in the Donbass and in an offensive to the north. They again declared that the Russians were interfering in their own business, and if so, they would not take prisoners. And they didn't take it.

Denikin brought two regiments into Abkhazia. This was enough to stop the Georgians.

10,000 Georgians fled from 5,000 Abkhaz highlanders and 2,000 Cossacks. The defeated shouted about "monstrous methods of warfare": shrapnel was used against them!

VALIANT FOREIGN INTERVENTORS

Soviet sources like to tell: "At the direction of the US government, Denikin was sent tens of thousands of rifles, hundreds of thousands of shells, 235 thousand boots, various other property and equipment. From March to September 1919, Denikin received from England and France ... 558 guns, 12 tanks, 1.7 million shells, 160 million cartridges and 250 thousand sets of uniforms. British and French sailors on the Black Sea

more than once helped with white and artillery fire, and saved many people during evacuations by sea. The American captain McKelly in August 1919 risked his own life and the lives of the crew, saving Odessa refugees in a storm. Firstly, whites paid for help with weapons and equipment. The south of

Russia supplied the allies with bread, wool, butter, sugar - Europe was devastated by the war. The north gave forest and furs. And Kolchak had

treasury gold.

Secondly, mountains of unnecessary weapons after the Great War rusted in the West with no hope of selling and were cheap.

Thirdly, foreigners traded actively and shamelessly, taking advantage of the plight of the Russian south. All two years of Denikin's power in the Russian south, economic and trade missions of Western countries and large firms were actively working. Anything could be bought for hard currency - they bought it. The Russian south was in dire need of goods - they were imported. But certainly not in the order of friendly

help.

The British bought up a number of sugar factories and were going to buy iron foundries. Did not have time. Funnier still, many Britons bought estates from landlords. Fourthly,

foreigners demanded that they be allowed to exploit Russia's wealth. Denikin was repeatedly offered drafts of bonded concessions. "Never during the

entire time of my reign and command in the south of Russia did I give consent to the powers, either verbally or in writing, any

political, territorial and economic obligations at the expense of Russia ... This circumstance must be taken into account on the day when the new Russia will settle old scores with its creditors ... "Denikin wrote, taking credit for this.

ENTENTE AGAINST WHITE

At the same time, the British disagreed on whom to support. The representative of the British military mission, Colonel Rawlinson in Dagestan, made a statement: England will not support the uprising of the highlanders, and "opposition to General Denikin will be considered as a manifestation of unfriendliness towards the allies." But immediately Wardrop, High Commissioner of England in the Transcaucasus, published a letter in the newspapers to the name of Gegechkori, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Georgia: Rawlinson's thoughts do not at all reflect the opinions of the British government. And Gegechkori at the congress of the People's Guard of Georgia declares: "It is not in the interests of England to include Transcaucasia within the borders of Russia." As for the French, they did not like the whites at all: the "dictatorship of the generals"! The French would prefer the democratization of Russia. According to their ideas, democratization was supposed to win over the masses of the population to the side of the whites. The French wove intrigues with demagogues from the left parties, and the members of the Special Conference were "probed" for the democratic nature of their convictions. The representative of England, General Keyes, turned out to be more practical: he was looking for a real political force, a counterweight to Denikin. In order to overthrow the "dictatorship of the generals", he negotiated with the "green" and Black Sea regionalists, wondering how to make a coup? The story is one of those that are difficult to verify: Keyes allegedly visited the camp of the Black Sea "regional" partisans after they had fled to the mountains near Novorossiysk. He talked about politics and toasted. But upon his return, he stopped nurturing the idea of replacing Denikin with the Southern Socialist-Revolutionaries. "Green" Crimean Tatars, victims of Russian imperialism, General Keyes also loved, but at a distance.

"INTERVENTS" IN THE CAUCASUS

Back in May 1918, the British landed in Novorossiysk. Here they limited themselves to protecting the railway (supporting not so much the Whites as the Georgians). In November-December 1918, the British captured Baku and Batum, and this was done to protect their own interests: oil! And trade... In August 1919, the British leave the Caucasus. Only Batum remains in their hands, which, under the Brest Treaty, was transferred by the Kremlin to Turkey. Britain does not want Turkey to get Batum. (She supports the Greeks who are at war with the Turks. And England dismantled Turkey in the war.)

Chapter

5

MAY OFFENSIVE

By May 1919, the 10th Red Army, exhausted by incessant battles in the Russian south, stretched out on a wide front, stops in its movement to the south and gradually rolls back to Rostov. Already quite close! The flood of the Manych stops the advance of the Whites, it is now impossible to force the river. Here, for the first time, airplanes were used against cavalry. The White Squadron, 10 vehicles, bombed and fired on the divisions of Budyonny and Dumenko. There was nowhere to go in the steppe, the horses shied away from the explosions, the machine-gun fire mowed down. And the lava of the Kuban Cossacks hit the retreating Reds. The retreat of the Reds since May 21 is more and more like a flight.

THE "RED VERDEN" IS TAKEN

The Caucasian army of General Wrangel, 15 thousand bayonets and sabers, makes a throw across the Kalmyk steppes, approaches Tsaritsyn on the shoulders of the Reds. Fierce fighting has been going on for more than 3 weeks. The first impudent assault: the cavalry went to the barbed wire and full-profile trenches with machine-gun nests.



The second assault is successful. Since June 28, artillery has been grinding the fortifications. Then three British tanks "Whipette" passed through the barbed wire and trenches. The defense was broken. On June 30, the Caucasian army took the impregnable "red Verdun" - it entered Tsaritsyn, abandoned by the red troops.

DONBASS AND UKRAINE

In the Donbass, the red 13th Army also ran out of steam, advancing more and more slowly. It is opposed by the so-called "colored regiments" - Alekseevsky, Drozdovsky, Kornilov and Markovsky. Their in the white army was determined by the color of the epaulettes.

After stubborn fighting in April-May 1919, these regiments began to advance. The Caucasian corps, together with the colored regiments, struck at Yakir's corps and at Makhno. The Red Army began to roll back north, covering the capital of Soviet Ukraine, Kharkov. The revolutionary insurrectionary army of Makhno rolls back to the west, covering the territory of the state of Makhno. Trotsky demands by telegraph from Makhno that he go north and cover Kharkov. Makhno telegraph wants the Red Army to fight, not run. He does not want to break away from his territory. At the fourth station, Makhno telegraphs Trotsky obscenely. Trotsky outlaws Makhno. Yakir's

corps rolls back from Tavria to the north. The avalanche of the revolutionary insurgent army - from the Donbass to the west. They intersect. The commissars are shot, some of the Red fighters go over to Makhno, the rest scatter. Yakir makes his way to the north with a battalion of Chinese machine gunners. General Slashchev demands from Denikin that several divisions remain to finish off Makhno - otherwise Makhno will sooner or later start a partisan struggle in the rear, cut off all communications. Denikin, in full accordance with the Rules and his own understanding of the situation, requires Slashchev not to "think", but to carry out the order: to go north, to Moscow, leaving Makhno in the rear. Among other things, the young, talented, impudent Slashchev Denikin is incredibly annoying. Looking ahead: having grown stronger, Makhno in September-October 1919 cuts off all communications and starts a guerrilla war in the rear of Denikin, whose offensive fails. On August 23, 1919, the white units landed in Odessa, and on August 31 they occupied Kyiv. The Soviet government of Pyatakov fled from there. Despite the scope of the terror, the white underground remained in the cities, which joined the Volunteer Army. By that time, there were two more Ukrainian governments: Petliura, who roams the country from city to city. And the commander of the army of the Western Ukrainian Republic, General L. Kravs. He also roams: after the fall of the Western Ukrainian Republic, the Poles declared Western Ukrainians "traitors" and it was dangerous for them to return to the regions occupied by the Poles: they would have been shot immediately. In 1918 they entered Kyiv together. Remember Bulgakov? "These people were dressed in the front ranks in identical blue zhupans of good German cloth, they were th

rifles - Galicians. And in the back rows were dressed in long toe hospital gowns, belted with yellow rawhide belts. But between Petlyura and Kravs there was a more significant difference than the thinness of the face and the ability to carry a rifle. The Galicians, unlike Petliura, were at least nationalists, but not socialists. They sympathized with the white movement. Parts of the White General Bredov entered Kyiv on August 31, simultaneously with a detachment of Galicians. The next day, the Russian and Ukrainian flags were raised together in a joint parade. The representative of Petlyura, who galloped up, tore off the Russian flag. After that, General Bredov and General Kravs agreed, in order to avoid incidents, to withdraw the Ukrainian units outside the city.

WHERE TO STEP?

In June it became clear that the White Army was advancing. The question is how and where?

There are two plans here, very different. Wrangel proposes to advance in the Volga region to the east. Unite with the Supreme Ruler of Russia Kolchak, form a united front. And there, having cut off the Reds from both the South and the Urals, from all the grain and coal, to begin a joint offensive against Moscow with Kolchak. Denikin does not like this idea. He thinks we should go straight to Moscow! Wrangel thinks it is premature to go to Moscow. It is necessary to create a powerful cavalry army in the Volga region, including the Orenburg and Ural Cossacks, and then throw this fist at Moscow. In addition, Moscow and central Russia cannot be held by whites unless they resolve the most important political issues about land and about the post-war structure of Russia. We must win the peasantry over to our side... Without this, the campaign against Moscow can become a successful military operation, but politically it is a failure. We are soldiers! Denikin answers. We don't have to think about politics. Now the main thing is to win. Wrangel is sure that in the Civil War, not the one who fights better wins, but the one who solves political issues more competently. — Politician! Denikin shrugs his shoulders contemptuously. - You just do not want to obey Admiral Kolchak! - throws Wrangel.

It may very well be that Wrangel is right. In the White Army in 1919, in exile, they talked a lot about Denikin's position. Like, his decision was dictated by the desire personally, himself, to take Moscow and end the Civil War. So that not Kolchak, not Wrangel, but Denikin became the main

character of the day. In this dispute, for the first time, the contradictions between Denikin and Wrangel were exposed. Denikin is in charge here, his decision was the last. On July 3, 1919, in Tsaritsyn, he announced the "Moscow Directive", that is, a plan for an attack on Moscow. The plan was this: all three armies move separately, performing their own tasks. Wrangel goes to the Volga region to Saratov, then to Nizhny Novgorod, and then to Moscow. The Don army moves to Voronezh, to Tambov, then to Moscow. Volunteer army moves to Orel, Kursk, Tula, Moscow. On paper, the Directive looked incomparable.

KUBAN ARMY

In September 1919, the Kuban army of Wrangel tried to break through to Saratov, but got stuck in front of the red defenses after the capture of Kamyshin. There, and ended, without starting, this part of the "camp on Moscow." In August 1919, Wrangel's Cossack patrols met with the Ural Cossacks in the trans-Volga steppes. By that time, the main forces of Kolchak were already retreating beyond the Urals. It is believed that this is why a united front with white Siberia did not work out. This opinion is not well thought out. It does not take into account the possibility of going to the Urals with greater forces than the Kuban army with its 15 thousand bayonets and sabers. Indeed: would Denikin accept another directive? Not Moscow, but Ural? Come Volunteer Army to the rear

of the advancing Red armies? Then in the autumn and winter of 1919, the state of Kolchak Denikin could become the second largest state in Russia. Almost as big and strong as the Soviet Republic. Whites would not attack in scattered groups from the periphery of the country to the center. They could move along a common white front, a gigantic arc from Penza to the Black Sea region. A shock cavalry fist really could reach Moscow.

REBELLIONS IN THE REAR

In the spring of 1919, Cossack uprisings broke out in the village of Veshenskaya, German colonists near Odessa, peasant uprisings in Livny, Borisoglebsk, Dimitrov, near Kiev and Poltava. They survived until the arrival of the Whites - the rebels joined the White Army. In March 1919, workers revolted in Astrakhan. They supported the Bolsheviks a year ago (like the peasants in January 1918). Now they were indignant at the fact that families were bloated with hunger, and the authorities were receiving special rations. The fighting lasted two days. Under the direction of SM. Kirov, as chairman of the local Military Revolutionary Committee, suppressed the uprising by Atarbekov, the "executioner of Astrakhan." Prior to that, he worked in the North Caucasian Cheka. His assistants were the former sailor Pankratov and the former bandit Chugunov. Even the Red Army soldiers more than once attempted on the life of Atarbekov, frightened by his cruelty.

The workers' quarters were destroyed by artillery. On the second day of the extermination of the workers, they realized: some kind of wrong terror is being obtained, the proletarians are being slaughtered. "I had to" transfer artillery barrels to rich quarters. And then capture several hundred "bourgeois" and "bourgeois women", shoot them and drown them. The total number of those killed in Astrakhan exceeded 4 thousand people. But uprisings also raged behind the front, in the rear: in Karelia, in Polesie, near Rzhev, on the middle Volga in the Syzran region, and the "steppe partisans" operated in the southern Volga region. About a third of the troops of the Red Army had to be kept in the rear as a reserve

for suppressing uprisings. In March 1919, an uprising broke out in the region of Stavropol-on-Volga (Tolyatti), called the "chapan war" (after the name of the outer clothing of the peasant shepherds - chapan). A.V. Dolinin, a 25-year-old strong peasant from the village of Yagodnoye, who was elected "commandant", called on

the soldiers of the Red Army: "Comrades, brothers of the Red Army! .. We, the rebellious workers, the breadwinners of the entire population of Russia, the peasants, appeal to you and declare that we rebelled not against Soviet Power, but rebelled against the dictatorship, the dominance of the communists - tyrants and robbers. We announce that the Soviet Power remains in place. The Soviets are not being abolished, but the Soviets must have persons elected from the population who are known to the people of the given locality. We do not deviate a single step from the Constitution of the RSFSR and are guided by it. We call on you, brothers of the Red Army, to join us, who have ris

After the suppression of the uprising, he was not shot, but at the direction of M.I. Kalinin was sent to the Red Army.

The rebels failed to merge with the advancing Kolchak's army in the spring of 1919 - the Siberian army did not reach the Volga. And the Caucasian army did not reach these places. By the summer of 1919, the uprising was crushed. Part of the rebels went to the

Ural Cossacks. On the lands of the Ural Cossacks, a detachment of a man acted, who played an insignificant role in the history of the Civil War, but was very publicized. It is unlikely that anyone today would remember Vasily Ivanovich Chapaev if D.A. had not been the commissar in his 25th rifle division. Furmanov! Furmanov wrote an eminently party-like novel Chapaev, and most importantly, the novel was made into a brilliant film. movie.

If about reality... On September 5, 1919, the red group of V.I. Chapaev, a crowd of freemen called the 25th Infantry Division, simply got drunk.

Didn't post military guards. Taking advantage of this, the Cossacks, together with the peasant rebels from the Volga region, destroyed it. No prisoners were taken.

REID OF MAMANTOV CORPS

The number of the white corps of Mamantov (and not at all Mamontov!) Is well known, almost to the point of a person. Because before the raid, he carefully weeded out his Cossacks; he took neither the sick, nor the old, nor the wounded, nor on bad horses. Of the 3400 people from his corps, only 2500 Cossacks with 103 machine guns went to the raid. Only after that Mamantov crossed the Khoper in the area of the Dobryanskaya station, wedged between the 8th and 9th armies of the Southern Red Front and rushed to the rear of the Red Army. In the evening of the same day they took the "language" - a Red Army soldier. The language showed the disposition of its 40th division... The very next day, the Mamantovites met with the division... most of the Red Army men fled. Near the railroad track Borisoglebsk-Gryazi, the Cossacks found a train with mobilized peasants and dismissed them. They battered the three red divisions sent to meet them and turned to Tambov to rest. On the way, the Cossacks cut down and dispersed two more divisions: cavalry and infantry. Surprise and onslaught! .. The Reds were

ready to throw large forces against Mamantov. Aviation was also used ... mainly for reconnaissance. But every time

when they noticed Mamantov's corps from the air and began to move troops there, he was already in another place. And he delivered unexpected blows from the flank and from the rear. The raid of Mamantov is unique in many ways... And one of them is the almost complete absence of casualties. Of the 2500 who launched the raid on August 10, 1919, 2450 returned alive on September 19, 1919. There were 70 lightly wounded people. Um. If only the white memoirs do not lie ... In Tambov alone, he formed an Officer Regiment and a Peasant Regiment (1600 bayonets each). Both of these regiments were armed by the Mamantovs with what they found in military depots. The officer regiment went to the whites; Peasant - in the forests, partisan. Mamantov replenished his corps only with horsemen. And he led another 5 thousand horsemen to the whites. Then they wrote that "the pilots did not lose sight of the slightest movement of Mamantov, constantly circling over him ... with bombs and machine guns, the pilots dispersed the cavalry and thereby reduced the speed of its movement by half."

Near Voronezh, on September 19, units of Mamantov's cavalry corps united with units of the cavalry corps of Gen. Shkuro. The August counter-offensive of the Reds Mamantov's raid was thwarted. Trotsky sent a telegram: "The white cavalry broke through to the rear of the Red Army, sowing disorder, panic and devastation." At the same time, he gave the order not to take Cossacks prisoner - "in order to wean them from such raids." The British, after Mamantov's 40-day raid on the Tambov, Voronezh and Ryazan provinces, after the defeat of the headquarters of the Red Southern Front, sent a telegram to Mamantov: "We send you congratulations on your brilliant successes. Your raid will go down in the history of military art and will be the subject of delight and envy for every military officer, any kind of weapon and any army in the world."

THE OFFENSIVE OF THE VOLUNTEER ARMY

In the spring and summer of 1919, an influx of volunteers went into the Volunteer Army; but there was also mobilization. There were up to 25,000 called up, of which less than a thousand deserted. "Colored regiments" - Drozdovsky, Kornilovsky and Markovsky - replenished and were deployed in the division. The Tula division was formed from the captured Red Army soldiers.

The main forces of the Whites advanced: in September they occupied Chernigov, Kursk, Voronezh. On October 13, the Kornilov division took Orel, its horse patrols entered the Tula province. The front stretched for 1200 kilometers from the reaches of the Lower Volga Tsaritsyn along the line (approximately) Voronezh - Orel - Chernigov - Kyiv - Odessa. This front covered areas with a population of 40 million people, an area of 800 thousand square meters. In October, 250 km remained to Moscow. About 100 thousand people are concentrated on a huge front of 1200 versts. Of these, only 15,000 were part of this army in May 1919. The rest are people attracted to the conquering force.

INABILITY TO TAKE VICTORY

Denikin's army passed, and it turned out that it was completely unprepared to solve any civil issues. In its rear, chaos began by itself, because neither administrative personnel nor self-government bodies were trained. But they stole and traded. During the offensive, the commander-in-chief was also the commander-in-chief in the zone of action of his army. The army passed to the north - and power was transferred to special commanders, who were appointed by Denikin himself. In the newly captured areas, the regions of Novorossiysk (Kherson, Tauride, part of the Podolsk provinces), Kiev (Kiev, Volyn, Chernigov, Poltava provinces) and Kharkov (Kharkov, Yekaterinoslav, Kursk, Oryol provinces) were formed. Theoretically, it was supposed to create "regional dumas" and local self-government bodies in the regions, but "everywhere in the territory directly subordinate to the main command, the war was in full swing - with the Bolsheviks, the Greens or the rebels, and therefore the transition from paramilitary to normal civilian administration was all

dragged on."

In short: the white army was passing through, but it had no rear.

WITHOUT THE SUPPORT OF THE POPULATION

In conventional warfare, the government supplies its army. During the Civil War, the government of Soviet Russia tried to equip and feed the Red Army, sucking everything possible out of the country.

The government of the South of Russia could not supply the Volunteer Army. There was no state base. Volunteer army saved the townsfolk. But they were not grateful to her ... Except in the first days of liberation. And then it turned out: the army absolutely needs everything, and it can get this "everything" only from the liberated themselves. However, no one wanted to do anything

for the whites! Volunteers counted on voluntary financial assistance. Sometimes it worked. There was a case when the owners of mines in the Donbass presented the Commander-in-Chief, General Mai-Maevsky, with a carload of coal. But in the same September, they sold several thousand exactly the same wagons to foreigners - for hard currency. Indeed, in September 1919, volunteers could only pay with "bells" - this is how the people called the "Don currency", the rubles issued by the white government. The name comes from the fact that the Tsar Bell was depicted on banknotes. So to speak, a symbol of sovereignty. In Kursk, they asked for 2,000 horseshoes. The townspeople donated... ten. In the fall, the army asked for warm clothes as much as they could.

Donated ... one fur coat. It got to the point that the cab drivers ran away from the stations when the ambulance trains arrived: they did not want to take the wounded volunteers to the hospitals. They knew they couldn't pay. "The merchants profited from the conditions of free trade, but were in no hurry to share with the army, which gave them this freedom." As a result, the army, willy-nilly, began to "supply" itself. The whites had money - but those same "bells". The chiefs carried out requisitions - the same boots or outerwear. The privates "requisitioned" what they could, sometimes sticking "bells" into the pockets of the robbed. Officially, the command punished for arbitrariness. But the Cossacks did not obey the

Commander-in-Chief, and robbery has always been a tradition with them. In the Volunteer Army itself, some commanders (Turkul, Slashchev) tried to cover up the robbers. Others (Kutepov, Mai-Maevsky) insisted on punishing the marauders. There was a case near Kharkov - Kutepov approved the death sentence for an officer who took away shoes and a coat from a citizen. The officer was found by a special sign:

a World War II cripple, he walked, leaving characteristic round marks from his wooden prosthesis. The firing squad unanimously fired into the air. The cripple

WEAKENING THE VOLUNTEERS

The people were not supportive. The Cossacks are allies, but not subordinates of Denikin. After his brilliant raid, Mamantov did not go to Moscow, but turned to the Don. He was an honest ally, a brilliant ally, but he wanted the independence of the Don, and not the restoration of the Russian Empire. As the advance to the north, the whites became less and less: you have to fight on many fronts at once. Petliurists provoke conflicts, negotiations lead to nothing. On September 11, Petlyura declared war on the All-Union Socialist League and turned to Lenin for help. The Whites went on the offensive, defeated the Petliurists. In military terms, victory. Politically, it was a loss, because the Ukrainian peasantry stood behind Petliura. Petlyura fled to Poland in November, and the battles with him distracted the White forces, up to 5 thousand people, when they needed every soldier in the decisive battle of Orel. The same number of people were fettered by the war against Makhno. The "Borotbists" - members of the "Party of Struggle" - Ukrainian Socialist-Revolutionaries are rising. They created several detachments specifically to fight Denikin. On September 13, the divisions of Yakir and Kotovsky broke into Kyiv. They were repulsed, but the Whites had to keep another part of the troops against their possible new appearance.

During the offensive of Denikin, the Poles stopped the war with the Reds. Denikin is negotiating with him: let Pilsudski continue operations against the 12th Red Army, even sluggish ones. At least for containment. Pilsudski is negotiating with Denikin: obviously. But he secretly negotiated with Lenin a completely different kind. Through the head of the "Red Cross Mission" Markhlevsky, a personal friend of Piysudski and his colleague in times of terrorism. Pilsudski's headquarters communicated with Markhlevsky and ordered that an oral note be handed over to the government of the Soviet Republic. It said: "Assistance to Denikin in his struggle does not correspond to the Polish state interests." And he pointed out: the blow of the Polish army on the Reds to Mozyr could be decisive in Denikin's war with the Bolsheviks. But Poland did not deal this blow. Let the Bolsheviks believe him... The Communists assured Piysudski that "the secret will be preserved inviolably." And kept until 1925. Only after Markhlevsky's death did the Soviet press

let slip: verbosely told about the merits of the deceased, including the negotiations with Pilsudski. The 12th Red Army wedged itself between the positions of the Poles and the Whites; very unstable, operationally losing position. The Poles stopped, and the 12th Army actively acted against the Whites in the Kiev direction. The Reds transferred 43 thousand bayonets from Volhynia to Yelets to break the white front. The whites ran
began to draw strength.

Only after the Whites left Kyiv and retreated to the south did the Polish General Listovsky begin to occupy the cities left by the Whites. And in the north, the Polish army resumed its operations.

RED MACHINE WORKING

To defeat Denikin, more than 100 thousand Red Army soldiers were transferred from Siberia. Mobilization gave another 65 thousand. In October 1919, waves of 200,000 Red Army soldiers roll towards the Whites. Whites in the main direction - 50,000 bayonets and 22,000 sabers. 10 thousand people stand in the North Caucasus and against Georgia. And after the raid, Mamantov's army decided ... to rest. The Cossacks dispersed to their homes. The Reds have superiority in artillery, machine guns, and aviation. On the main, Oryol direction, 14 white aircraft operated against 40 red ones.

FRACTURE

Near Kharkov, white intelligence received information - the Reds are advancing. Commander-in-Chief Mai-Maevsky at that time ... was on a drinking binge. At his own risk, Kutepov ordered to attack first. If he had lingered for 2-3 days, and 80,000 Red Army men would have closed the ring. And so the Whites wedged themselves between the armies of the Southern Front and the Ukrainian Front. The Reds are rapidly occupied by Valuyki, Kupyansk, Volchansk. The Reds are already 40 miles from Kharkov. Kutepov hit on Korochi. Kharkov is open - but if the Reds go to him - they themselves will open up for a blow from the flanks. The red commander, former General Selivashchev, did not dare to go to Kharkov, started fighting near Korochi and Belgorod. He thought to grind the volunteer regiments. On this he lost the initiative, and

Denikin managed to transfer 3 thousand sabers - Shkuro's corps. Shkuro struck from the rear, the Reds retreated. On the night of September 6-7, three white armored trains broke into the Kursk station. They opened cannon fire on the concentration of red troops. On the other hand, the Kornilov regiments entered the city. Now - to Orel and Moscow! Yup: crystal white dream. "Even with a chain, even with a chain, but to reach Moscow!" - General Romanovsky, the chief of staff of the All-Union Socialist Republic, said at the military council. After the capture of Kursk, Kutepov's 1st corps, Shkuro's and Yuzefovich's

cavalry corps set out on Orel. And here again it was necessary to withdraw troops against the invincible Makhno. Six regiments of Kutepov, a brigade of the Terek division of Shkuro, two regiments of Yuzefovich went south. The eagle was taken from the raid. Mai-Maevsky sent a cheerful telegram to Kutepov:

"The eagle to the eagles!" The white bridgehead moved forward, dangerously sticking out over the front line. On three sides were red troops. Commander of the Red Southern Front A.I. Egorov intended to cut off the white wedge advanced to the Eagle. From the northwest, from Karacharov, he moved the strike group of the Latvian and Estonian divisions as part of the 14th Army, from the east - Budyonny's cavalry. On October 9, the Red offensive began. On the night of the 15th, the 2nd brigade of the Latvian division recaptured Kromy and went to the flank of the Kornilov division, which occupied Orel. The campaign against Moscow stopped, the Whites had to turn to Kromy. The Kornilovites again captured Kromy and Sevsk, launched an offensive against Lipetsk, Lebedyan and Yelets. For two weeks there were fierce battles, during which military happiness changed more than once. The total number of casualties on both sides is over 10

thousand.

The forces of the whites were depleted, the threat of encirclement loomed. Moreover, Budyonny was piling up from the east. On October 20, the Whites left Orel. They escaped encirclement and tried to defend themselves on the Yelets line. At dawn on October 24, Budyonny suddenly breaks into the city: his cavalry divisions come from different directions. Whites flee to the west. Budyonny pursues, on October 28 he attacks the Whites at the turn of Zemlyansk, Stadnitsa, Devitsa and pushes him to Kastornoye. To help Shkuro and Mamantov, a group of General Postovsky, the Markov Regiment, approached. Two more weeks of fighting. The 42nd Rifle Division of the 13th Army, the 11th Cavalry Division is approaching from the north; on the left flank - the 12th Infantry Division of the 8th Army. White does not have to wait for replenishment.

On November 15, in a severe snowstorm and frost, Budyonny delivers another blow near Kastorny and Sukovkin. He pushes the whites to the southwest, captures 4 armored trains, 4 tanks, 22 guns, 100 machine guns. Budyonny captured 3,000 White Guards. Having occupied Voronezh, Budyonny began to move to Kursk, to the rear of the White Army.

WASTE

In November, the Whites surrendered Kursk, then Kharkov. They rolled back non-stop - the flanks were bare, the Reds were more numerous. On November 17, 1919, the 1st Cavalry Army of Budyonny was officially created. It had up to 40 thousand people - 4 divisions of 10 thousand sabers, and in each division - 12 guns, 80 carts, an automobile armored detachment. In November, the First Cavalry Army of Budyonny was reinforced by two rifle divisions: the 12th from the 8th Army, and the 9th from the 13th Army. This is the strike force of the entire Southern Front. About 60 thousand people. Budyonny must drive a wedge between the Volunteer and Don armies and separate them. On November 22, the First Cavalry struck White at Stary Oskol. November 24 took Liski and Ostrogozhsk, and November 27 - Bobrov. On December 6, near Volokonovka, a battle took place with Ulagai's cavalry. Two horse-drawn lavas walked towards each other in the snow-covered steppe. No prisoners were taken. The cavalry followed the fallen. On December 9, the Reds took the city of Valuiki, and on December 20 they entered the Donbass. Denikin is trying to lead the Volunteer Army to join the Don. Meanwhile, his troops on a broad front are all split up and lose contact with each other. The Odessa direction is covered by a group of troops of General Schilling. The Crimean direction is the corps of General Slashchev. The first cavalry was given the task of finally splitting the white front, not letting Denikin into Rostov. On December 25, the Whites struck with the forces of three infantry regiments and the corps of General Ulagai. The Reds crushed them. On December 27, the Reds took Bakhmut (Artemovsk). On December 31, the capture of the Donbass basin was completed. On this day, the 6th Red Cavalry Division cut down 2,000 Markovites. The 11th cavalry (8500 sabers) and the 9th rifle divisions (6700 bayonets) entered Ilovaiskaya on the same day and de



In Ukraine, on December 15, the Whites surrendered Kyiv. On December 16, 1919, the Red Army entered there for the third time. When the whites retreated, Piłsudski was ready to help the whites and even forgive the Galicians. The Ukrainians of Kravchuk, who survived after typhus, were able to join Wrangel's 3rd (Western) Army, which was formed in 1920 on the territory of Poland. Now the weakened Whites are not dangerous to Piłsudski - they are dependent assistants in tomorrow's struggle against the Reds. On December 9, 1919, Denikin removed Mai-Maevsky, commander of the Volunteer Army, from his post (he pours vodka on both defeat and demotion). He appoints the hated General Wrangel to this position as Commander-in-Chief of the Kharkov region.

HANG. BUT THEY STEAL!

It sounds unbelievable, but it is a fact: during this period, the "rear" speculates and steals. Moreover: speculation and theft have taken simply enchanting forms. In September 1919, in Novorossiysk, an official for special assignments under the Black Sea Governor de Roberty was arrested for theft of state-owned wine from Abrau-Dyurso. In October 1919, General Wrangel ordered the deputy head of the Tsaritsyn station to be hanged: he sent private cargo with military echelons for bribes, and detained trains with the wounded. Wrangel is tough. Marauders are ordered to be hanged, the blizzard shakes the corpses on the pillars. General Slashchev is even more cruel. It was said about him that Slashchev's path was a walk along the line of gallows. Not helped...

LAST LINE OF DEFENSE

A new line of defense is being prepared on the Don along the Tuzlov and Sambek rivers, with trenches and barbed wire. But the Civil War is swift, the Reds bypass the enemy from the flanks. We have to leave the line of defense, retreat to Rostov and Novocherkassk. They are also surrounded by trenches. At this time, Denikin was informed about the "anonymous letters" distributed by Wrangel. He accuses Denikin of not joining Kolchak, that he does not want to resolve political issues. Denikin removes Wrangel from office, replaces him with Kutepov. The army is melting, there are no more than 25 thousand people in it. Denikin brings it into a single Volunteer Corps. In the December snow-covered steppe, Mamantov attacks Budyonny and throws him away from the city. Just about now, General Lobov will strike from the east in the rear of Budyonny ... But ... Lobov led his cavalry division beyond the Don. On the night of Christmas, the whites left Novocherkassk. Rostov defended Kutepov. He mobilized the entire male population, announced general labor service, hanged drunkards, thieves and robbers. Volunteers, together with Barbovich's cavalry, repelled all attacks. Budyonny's cavalry went around the whites from the rear, they are fleeing the city. On January 9, 1920, the Reds enter Rostov.

Chapter 6. State of Admiral Kolchak

DEMOCRATIC DIRECTORATE

Fast forward to the Urals and Siberia. They also have their own "regionals". All these governments were forced to unite by the Czechoslovaks:

otherwise they promised to remove the front. Komuch and the Siberian Duma gathered in Ufa on September 8, 1918, the State Conference. Until September 23, representatives of Komuch, Prikomuch, the Provisional Siberian Government, the Provisional Regional Government of the Urals, the military governments of the Ural, Siberian, Yenisei, Astrakhan, Semirechensk, Irkutsk Cossack troops, the government of Bashkiria, the Kyrgyz government of Alash Orda, the Provisional government of autonomous Turkestan, the National Administration of the Turko-Tatars of Inner Russia and Siberia, representatives of the Congress of Cities and Zemstvos of Siberia, the Urals and the Volga region. Up to 200 people in total. On September 24, they created a Directory of 5 people: Member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Revolutionary Party, Right Socialist Revolutionary N.D. Avksentiev (Chairman), Cadet N.I. Astrov, People's Socialist N.V. Tchaikovsky, non-party, but

close to the Socialist-Revolutionaries P.V. Vologda. And a member of the Union for the Revival of Russia, General VT.

Boldyrev. The directory did not have an administrative apparatus, but the Siberian and

People's armies united in October 1918 were formally subordinate to it, the command of which was taken by General V.G. Boldyrev. (After the proclamation of the Czechoslovak Republic on October 28, the Czechoslovaks finally withdrew from the struggle. They were left to guard the Trans-Siberian Railway, but were not sent to the front - the Czechoslovaks did not want to interfere in the internal affairs of a foreign state.) Meanwhile, the Reds were advancing from the Volga and from Turkestan. The Ural and Orenburg Cossacks had to fight on two fronts. The directory moved to Omsk, where, under the current Siberian government, it became unnecessary. Instead of herself and the regional

governments, on November 6, she approved the All-Russian Council of Ministers, chaired by the head of the Siberian government, P.V. Vologda. Simultaneously with the Directory and the Provisional Siberian Government, two more underground councils and several

"plenipotentiary representatives" of other governments were in Omsk. But the real power was

The Directory had no real power. The real power was in the hands of those who were armed. And aside from the Trans-Siberian Railway, hardly anyone has ever heard of the power of the Directory. To the east of Lake Baikal, the Directory also had no power.

AGAIN INTERVENTIONS

Back in June 1918, the Western powers perceived the difficulties imposed on the Czechoslovak Corps as an unfriendly act and, in support of the Corps, declared Vladivostok an international zone. So that came out easier.

In early July 1918, about 12 thousand Americans and Canadians landed there, 75 thousand Japanese. Let me remind you that in the First World War, Japan was an ally of Britain and America. By winter, after the end of the World War, both Polish and French units appeared. In

December 1918, up to 150 thousand foreign troops accumulated in Siberia in the Far East: British, American, French, Japanese, Czechoslovak, Polish. All this congregation of Entente

troops had its own commander-in-chief: French General M. Janin. But the allies did not trust each other even more than the Whites and the Reds. And there were no joint operations. The troops of each power had their own commanders. And they then obeyed Janin, and sometimes not. In Siberia, neither American, nor French, nor British

soldiers have ever crossed arms with the Bolsheviks. Of all the foreign units, only the Polish units fought in Siberia. Their presence had almost no effect on the course of hostilities in Russia. Most of the Poles were "local", born in Russia. They had many friends, and often relatives - Russians. Did the Japanese do something in the Far East?.. When they were attacked, they resisted. In March 1919, when Nikolaevsk-on-Amur was captured by the red partisans Tryapitsyn and Lebedeva-Kiyashko, a garrison of 80

Japanese stood in the city. The garrison was slaughtered. Lenin sent Tryapitsyn and Lebedeva Kiyashko a telegram: he demanded that "revolutionary discipline" be observed. Tryapitsyn replied with a telegram: "If I catch you, I'll hang you." The communists in Vladivostok were also going to judge these either brigands or red commanders in a revolutionary court.

In the revolutionary army itself, a certain lieutenant Andreev and his friends revolted and shot down the entire headquarters of the Red Army, including Tryapitsyn and Kiyashko.

If the Allies supported non-Bolsheviks, it was because they wanted to defend their interests. To do this, they needed a civilized, responsible Russian government. The directory seemed more useful.

MILITARY AND NAVY

The choice of both the Russians and the allies fell on Alexander Vasilyevich

Kolchak. Kolchak accepted the February revolution calmly. He believed that democracy would stir up the patriotic feelings of the masses and allow the war to end victoriously.

In June 1917, the Sevastopol Soviet began to disarm the officers.

Kolchak took this as an insult and defiantly threw his St. George saber into the sea. Having resigned the powers of the commander, he leaves for Petrograd. At a meeting of the Government, he demands to protect the army from political propaganda, to restore discipline. At the end of July 1917, at the invitation of

the Anglo-American mission, he left for Britain as an adviser, then to the USA.

The Cadets propose running for the Constituent Assembly...

Kolchak agrees! He is convinced of the need for liberalism, the democratization of the government of Russia. The news of the October coup and the dispersal of the

Constituent Assembly finds Kolchak on a long roundabout in Japan. In

September 1918, in Vladivostok, Kolchak organized

detachments "to fight the Bolsheviks and the Germans." Friction begins with the Japanese: Kolchak demands respect for the Russian uniform, a higher status. In mid-October 1918, Kolchak decided to make his way to the South, to

Denikin. November 4 he arrives in Omsk. The directory immediately invites him to become the military and naval minister

of the Siberian government. The Social Revolutionaries believed that Kolchak, popular among the military strata, would make officers loyal to the socialists ... There was a desperate squabble in the government itself. And political, between members of different parties. And communal, for portfolios, influence and

power.

DICTATOR

On the night of November 18, 1918, the Cossacks of Ataman Krasilnikov arrested all the socialists - members of the Directory. Avksentiev and Zenzinov were not touched: they provided them with money and sent them into exile. The rest of the Socialist-Revolutionaries were not pardoned: some were flogged, some were shot. And the Cossacks offered the Cadets to transfer full power to Kolchak. Alexander Vasilyevich himself resolutely denied that he participated in the conspiracy and even that he knew about him at all. Very doubtful! Because the leading role in the conspiracy was played by Denikin's representative Colonel Lebedev, General Andogsky, Colonel Volkov. The conspirators were assisted by the commander of the British troops A. Knox. The Japanese did not support Kolchak, they gave weapons to the atamans Semyonov and Kalmykov. On November 18, 1918, Kolchak said: "I did not seek power and did not strive for it, but, loving the Motherland, I do not dare to refuse when the interests of Russia demanded to be at the head of the board."

STATE OF KOLCHAK

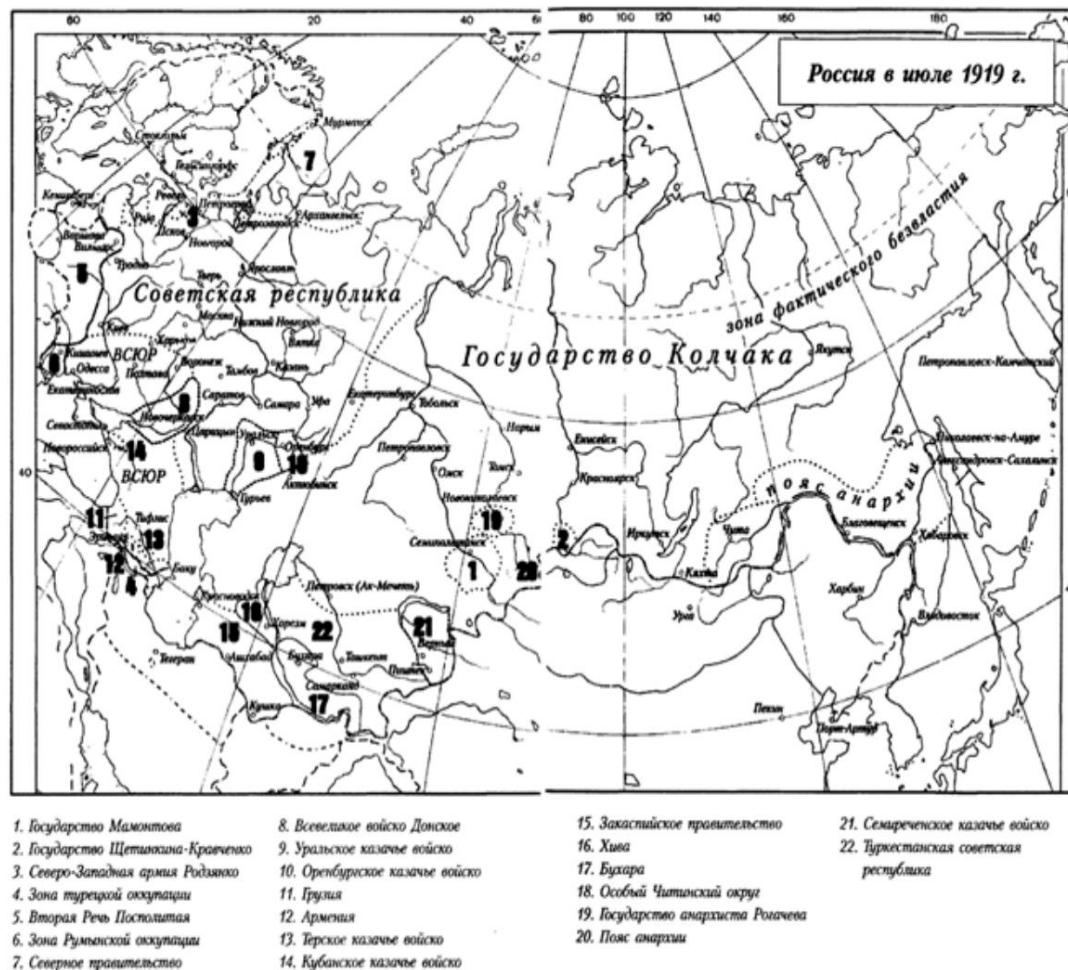
The Directory, which ceased to be socialist, awarded Kolchak the title of Supreme Ruler of the Russian State and Commander-in-Chief of all armed forces. Denikin, Yudenich and Miller recognized him in this capacity. And Kolchak confirmed their powers and agreed with their role. A military dictator with an unlimited supply of powers, Kolchak created a Council of Ministers and a special advisory body, the Council of the Supreme Ruler - like Denikin. The difference is that he really consulted with someone, and quite often - but Kolchak preferred to act on his own, relying not so much on the law as on his understanding of "justice". Kolchak's state extended power to Western Siberia and the Urals. The Orenburg province and the Ural Cossack region were front-line and front-line zones. To the east of Krasnoyarsk, Kolchak's power was weakening, to the east of Irkutsk it was simply fading away. In Primorye, Mongolia and in Russian Manchuria it was relatively calm. From Baikal to the east to Khabarovsk, a kind of "belt of anarchy" stretched for 3 thousand kilometers, where power belonged to local atamans and "fathers".

There was no power at all in the North. Both the foreigners of the North and the Russians who lived in those places were left to their own devices. In December 1918 - January 1919, about 15 million people lived on the territory of the Kolchak state. Of these, 6 million in the Urals and Cis-Urals, 6 million in the south of Western Siberia, two million in the south of Eastern Siberia and the Far East, about 200 thousand in Russian Manchuria and Mongolia, about 500 thousand in the entire vast North. It is impossible to calculate more precisely, because the census has never been conducted, and in 1917-1918 many people left European Russia for Siberia - both to a more well-fed region and to escape. Of this crowd, at most

three or four million lived in cities and near the Trans-Siberian Railway. In reality, Kolchak controlled only these areas and this population.

And even here it was restless! The majority of the Socialist-Revolutionaries from Komuch

already had a bad attitude towards the Ufa directory, as "an unnatural union of revolution and reaction." The Social Revolutionaries did not forgive the dispersal of "their own". The official slogan of the Siberian Social Revolutionaries was: "Neither Lenin nor Kolchak." In the white generals and officers they saw "reaction" and "dictatorship." And they fought against it - they campaigned, put up leaflets, disrupted mobilizations. At the same time, the Social Revolutionaries remained the most popular of the parties.



In Tomsk, an underground revolutionary committee of the Bolsheviks - Neibut and Rabinovich - was sitting and campaigning was not at all in favor of Kolchak. But it was not possible to catch: whenever counterintelligence attacked the trail, someone warned. Of the 2-3 million townspeople in the Cis-Urals and the Urals, 1-2 million townspeople in Siberia, Kolchak could really rely on barely a tenth. Mostly on part of the intelligentsia, military personnel, Cossacks, and young students. Merchants and industrialists behaved in the same way as in the South: they tried to seize the moment and give nothing to the White Army. If Denikin's South is an army without a state, then Kolchak's Siberia is still an army at the head of the state. Kolchak could tax - and taxed. And the population tried not to pay any taxes. K

considered himself entitled to carry out mobilizations... And he carried them out. And the population made every effort to avoid mobilization.

SUPREME RULER

Apparently, Kolchak was not a bad, cruel person. Kolchak - the military leader, Kolchak - the head of the expedition was humane and kind. He was respected. Kolchak, the ruler of the state, brought into the civil administration the barracks spirit of intolerance, strict blind obedience, authoritarianism, and cruelty. Too often Kolchak refused to understand his subjects. He was less and less respected and feared. Kolchak "knows for sure" that people must pay taxes. What is their contribution to the common victory. He is sincerely angry at those who deceive their state, and does not want to understand at all: not everyone considers his state to be "their own". For a completely sane Kolchak, a 19-year-old peasant guy who does not want to fight on his side, of course, is not a dissident and not "other". He is a traitor! Discussing the unwillingness of people to do the "right thing", Kolchak repeatedly burst into shouting, banged his fist on the table, stomped his feet ... He just didn't roll on the ground. And he gave orders in the spirit of "Pour in ramrods!", "Show the canals where the crayfish hibernate!", "Shoot!". The performers carried out orders, and added from themselves. The mobilization of the urban population was relatively simple: the cities in Siberia were then small, you could not hide much in them. And then barriers were put up at railway stations, on the streets ... Men of military age were stopped, and they could immediately "mobilize" on the spot. Or even simpler: the heads of any military teams had the right to "mobilize" any person suitable for them. And he refuses - up to the execution on the spot. (Archaeologist G.P. Sosnovsky was taken to the army directly at the railway station in Achinsk: he was going to go to Krasnoyarsk to participate in an archaeological expedition.)

VALIANT ALLIES

In Siberia, the invaders will stay the longest. In January 1919 Janin was appointed commander of the armed forces of all allied

states "in the east of Russia and in the west of Siberia". Pay attention to the wording! As you can see, the allies divided Russia and Siberia.

British and American units were evacuated from Vladivostok only in February 1920. The Japanese will remain after this, in the hope of maintaining their bases.

Kolchak is the Supreme Ruler of all Russia, let him be responsible for her policy as a whole. In January 1919, Kolchak signs an agreement that obliges "the Russian high command to coordinate the conduct of operations with the general directives communicated by General Janin, representative of the high international command." And Zhanin received the right "to carry out general control both at the front and in the rear."

The allies were ready to help, but only for money. In payment for uniforms, equipment, weapons, Kolchak transferred to his valiant, but not entirely disinterested allies, 9200 pounds (147 tons) of gold in coins and ingots - the gold reserve of the Russian Empire. The same one taken by Kappel in Kazan. In

addition, the allies demanded political solutions. They provided assistance only on the condition that "they have evidence that the whites are really helping the Russian government to achieve freedom, self-government and peace." They demanded from Kolchak to convene a Constituent Assembly, establish a democratic regime in Russia, grant independence to Poland and Finland and autonomy to Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, the Caucasus and the Transcaspian

territory. The Whites proclaimed the principle: "For help - not an inch of Russian land!" That is, they refused to recognize the right of peoples to secede from Russia. Kolchak referred to the fact that such responsible decisions cannot be made while the Civil War is going on. When the

Constituent Assembly meets... Foreigners refused to understand such "imperialism." Despite the fact that the British were not at all going to grant independence to India, and the French - to West Africa. Friction between the White Guards and the Allies was on the rise ... Meanwhile, foreigners used the railways, acquiring more and more rights to exploit the natural resources of Siberia. During the first three months of 1919, they took out from Siberia more than 3 million fur skins, timber for 5 million and metals for 7 million dollars.

PEASANT SEMI-STATES

The peasants did not want to fight the Reds. There were no landowners' lands in Siberia. There were no problems with the lands of the "kulaks" that can be divided either. In general, everyone took as much land as they wanted. "Food dictatorship" has not reached Siberia. The peasantry was monolithic, lived in a traditional way and wanted one thing: to be left

alone. The city was needed: the peasant bought a lot. Selling grain and products, he acquired fabrics, clothes, boots, kerosene, tools, utensils, and utensils. The peasants wanted to trade... But for some time they could live without a city.

Since the summer of 1918, many regions of Siberia have lived virtually autonomously from any government. Since the summer of 1918, a kind of "peasant republic" existed in Altai, which did not pay taxes and lived by its own self-government. It was Soviet power, but without the communists. In fact, the head of the partisan detachment, front-line soldier Efim Methodievich Mamontov, commanded here.

Military dictator in this territory. If Kolchak can, why can't

Mamontov? By January 1919, the population of this republic exceeded 50 thousand people, and in August the peasant movement against Kolchak became massive. The population of the "Soviet Republic of Mamontov" increased to 200,000. And in November-December 1919, the 40,000-strong army of Mamontov took Semipalatinsk, Pavlodar, Zmeinogorsk and entered Barnaul on December 10. Only in Barnaul did this completely independent army meet

with the Red Army. On the right bank of the Yenisei, the Taseev Republic arose with a population of up to 30 thousand people. There were also communists in its councils, but its head and head of its armed forces, Pyotr Efimovich

Shchetinkin, joined the RCP (b) much later. Some supported Kolchak, while others went to the "greens" - so where is whose strength.

On the left bank of the Yenisei, just "opposite" the Taseev Republic, in the villages of Bolshaya Murta and Beregovaya Podemnaya, the Kolchak regime was

supported! In these villages there were collection points for conscripts.

The ideology of the rebels was fantastic! Shchetinkin distributed leaflets, assuring that he acted on behalf of ... Sovereign Emperor!

However, in his opinion, "Lenin and Trotsky in Moscow submitted to

Grand Duke Nikolai Nikolayevich and were appointed his ministers ... I call on all Orthodox

Power". And in another place even cooler: "It's time to put an end to the destroyers of Russia, Denikin and Kolchak, who continue the work of the traitor Kerensky. We must all stand up for the desecrated Holy Rus' and the Russian people.

Alexander Diomidovich Kravchenko (1881-1923) was not a communist either. From December 1918 to June 1919, the detachments of A.D. Kravchenko actively operated on the Kamarchaga-Kansk railway line. In the summer of 1919, Kolchak units entered the territory of the Taseev Republic. Then Shchetinkin went south and joined forces with

Kravchenko. This peasant army numbered up to 20 thousand fighters. And six guns. When the Kolchakites settled, the peasant rebels went south through the taiga and captured Minusinsk on September 13, 1919, turning it into their capital. By

November 1919, up to 150 thousand people lived in the "state of Kravchenko Shchetinkin", and their army attacked the Kolchakites. Only in January 1920 did Kravchenko's "green" army unite with the Red Army of the Soviet Republic. I fought before

offline.

Why did the peasants revolt? Firstly, they did not see the point in the Civil War and did not want to fight on the side of Kolchak. Secondly, Kolchak demanded taxes in grain and products. The peasants did not at all consider that they owed something. They wanted to sell food, not give it away to supply the army. Such a position of the peasants infuriated Kolchak. He sent punitive detachments to force the peasants to give grain and recruits. Very often the Cossacks were punishers. Class hostility and contempt for the peasants among the Cossacks was even greater than among the nobles. The peasants were for them rebellious serfs, who are supposed to regularly pay taxes and break their hats when the sergeant or captain speaks to them. However, even the urban intelligentsia did not feel dear relatives in the peasants; the city militias acted like they were in an occupied wild country. The total number of beaten, flogged, robbed to the skin is estimated at many tens of thousands. Sometimes villages were burned, there were many cases when women were also flogged with ramrods. There were even fans of just such events - especially city boys. About 25 thousand peasants were killed during hostilities or shot. The exact numbers are unknown.

The peasants were less and less willing to support Kolchak. His state spent huge forces on the war with the "green" and red partisans in their own rear. By the winter of 1919, the total number of red and "green" partisans in the rear of Kolchak exceeded 140 thousand people. 10% of the total male population of Kolchak Siberia. Under the blows of both the Red Army and internal enemies, Kolchak's state was slowly but surely falling apart. Less and less power in large cities. Smaller ones more and more often passed into the hands of the "greens". The "belt of order" around the railroad narrowed.

Chapter

7. East-Western Front

IMPACT ON PERM

In December 1918, Perm was covered from the east by the 3rd Red Army. The army was stretched out on a front of 400 km. It was bitterly cold, no one expected a counterattack. On November 29, 1918, the Siberian White Army under the command of General Pepelyaev attacked the flank of the 3rd Army. The main reliable forces of this army consisted of volunteer officers (5 thousand people) and volunteer Cossacks (10 thousand people). In 20 days, the Reds rolled back 300 kilometers. On December 24, Pepelyaev entered Perm, capturing 20 thousand prisoners, huge stocks of food, equipment, weapons, and winter uniforms. Having lost three hundred people killed, a thousand wounded, two thousand sick and frostbite, Pepelyaev continued the offensive. The Reds were able to stop him only near the city of Glazov, not far from Vyatka. Before the capture of Perm, the whites were sorely lacking in either food or winter uniforms. Coming out of relatively well-fed Siberia, they broke away from their bases.

CONSTRUCTION OF KOLCHAK'S ARMY

Kolchak's army consisted of three parts: the Siberian army, the Western army and the Southern army. The Western army is the retreating units of the Komuch People's Army, its core. The Izhevsk-Votkinsk regiment and Kappel's officer units were good in it. Izhevsk and Votkinsk continued to fight under

red flag. At the sight of this banner, the officers and Cossacks began to have a headache. They literally didn't know what to do with their best regiment! In the end, after the battle of

Buguruslan, Kolchak personally presented the people of Izhevsk and Votkinsk with a new banner of honor: the Russian tricolor. The workers willingly went to parades with this honorary banner, and went into battle only under red. The southern army of General Belov was basically Cossack.

She acted together with the Orenburg and Ural Cossacks. Kolchak generously diluted all these three armies with forcibly mobilized ones. He armed and equipped them at the expense of the Western allies. The total number of his troops reached 125 and even 150 thousand people. Big power? Undoubtedly ... Only now the level of desertion in Kolchak's army by the summer of 1919 reached 20% of those drafted. Those who have already put on

the uniform, took the weapon... And fled. Deserters were caught and shot. After that, those who didn't seem to be going to also ran away ... It is worth rolling to the east of Kolchak's army, and on the railway tracks the Reds will find such notes: Comrade Red Army soldiers! If

you do not shoot, then catch up and help us out of the golden shoulder straps.

Although there are a lot of us, there is no organization and nothing can be done. Not

everyone understands that. Comrades, it is enough for us to shed peasant life. Let's live peacefully, we find your proclamations, and everyone believed, but know everything how

that's dangerous.

Written by shooter

Or here:

Comrades.

Push as hard as you can, and even more so try to take us prisoner bypass now the soldiers are all upset, all ready to leave Kolchak and other henchmen of the tsarist regime ... Under the fear of the craccadiles and through their tsar's whips and executions, we are still a remnant in the ranks of the white gang. But all this will not be long, soon the reprisal against the bourgeoisie will come ...

Tobolyak soldiers

The urban specialists fled rather to Kolchak than from Kolchak. For the entire time of the war, only two cases of flights by a member of the squadron from whites are known. In Novonikolaevsk, almost the entire squadron surrendered, but this was when Kolchak was defeated and retreated ... But more than a dozen flights of red aviators to Kolchak are known. Well, the officers did not give up, they well foresaw their fate in red captivity.

NEW OFFENSIVE

The Communists reacted to the Perm defeat in a rather familiar way: they created a commission of inquiry under the leadership of Dzerzhinsky and Stalin: to find out the reasons for the defeat. In

March 1919, the 4th Army and the 1st Orenburg Division on the right wing of the Red Eastern Front occupied Uralsk and Aktyubinsk. The 1st Army occupied Orsk and Avzyanopetrovsky, was preparing to go to the South Urals. On December 31, 1918, the 5th Army captured Ufa and advanced 50 km east of the Belaya River. The 2nd and 3rd armies moved to Perm and were already 50 km south-west of this city. The directive of February 21, 1919 set tasks for the Eastern Front: mastering the Southern Urals, attacking Chelyabinsk and Yekaterinburg. And then Kolchak's entire huge front began to move - from Glazov near Vyatka to Orenburg and Uralsk. Gaida's Siberian army advanced on Vyatka and Kazan. On March 4-10, Gaida pushed the Reds behind the Kama and occupied Okhansk, Sarapul, Izhevsk and the Botkinsky

plant. In the Ufa-Samara direction - the Western Army of General Khanzhin and the 1st Volga Corps of General Kappel. On March 5, the 5th Red Army is still advancing, and on March 6 it is already rolling back to the west. On March 14, the Whites enter Ufa, on April 5 they enter Sterlitamak, on April 10 they enter Bugulma.

160 km remained to the Volga. In the south, the "Southern Group" and the Ural and

Orenburg Cossacks of Dutov operated. The 1st Red Army was about to penetrate deep into the Southern Urals, but they began to take it in pincers, and had to hastily retreat. The 4th Army held positions on the right wing of the Eastern



But in general, the situation for the Reds became catastrophic. By mid-April, there was a gap of 150 km.

Why didn't White use this gap? Why didn't they go straight to the Volga? But because there were no forces. Rare chains of white regiments were lost on extended fronts.

RED BOOST

The winner is usually the one with the stronger war machine. And who has more resources. No matter how hard Kolchak tried, his military machine was very far from Trotsky's.

Reds broken? They carry out new mobilizations, throw tens and hundreds of thousands of new workers and peasants into the battle. This time, the front is also being strengthened qualitatively: 25,000 "advanced workers", 15,000 communists and 3,000 Komsomol members are being mobilized and sent. 70 top apparatchiks are sent to the Eastern Front.

The RCP(b) has demanded revolutionary enthusiasm from the masses before. Now she wants it even more. Such enthusiasm really existed. On May 10, 1919, the first communist subbotnik was indeed voluntary! ... And those who have not enough revolutionary enthusiasm - those are spurred on by the machine of terror. In the wake of the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses and terror, some tighten their belts in the rear, while others are driven to the front. "If we do not conquer the Urals before winter, then I consider the death of the revolution inevitable," reports the leader and teacher of the proletariat in a characteristic tone. Everything hung in the balance in 1919!.. The army is sorted out, shooting cowards and slobs, forming strong units from more reliable ones. Strengthen discipline - you know how. Equipped with machine guns and artillery. But most importantly, the red command appeared. The officers pressed into the army by Trotsky are turning the partisan crowds into disciplined units - with the help of commissar's Mausers. Colonels Kamenev, Vatsetis, Triandafillov deploy their military talents. And the cruelty of the Reds increases the capabilities of the army.

FRUNZE'S COUNTEROFFENSIVE

The Western White Army consisted of 8 infantry and 2 cavalry divisions, 38-40 thousand people. The Frunze group - up to 100 thousand Red Army soldiers with 92 guns. Colonel Triandafillov, chief of staff of Frunze, divided the Eastern Front into 2 groups: Northern (2nd and 3rd armies) and Southern (1st, 4th, 5th and Turkestan armies). Frunze will command the Southern Group myself.

Let the Northern group stand on the defensive, while the Southern group must be strengthened as much as possible, with a sudden blow to cover the flanks and rear of the Whites with a blow from the south. White troops spread out. Frunze accumulates up to 40 thousand bayonets and sabers in the Buzuluk region and northwest of Orenburg. He strikes at the Western Army of Khanzhin, at the junction of the 3rd and 6th corps, in the direction of Buguruslan. This plan succeeded. Already by May 1, the whites began to retreat to Bugulma. On May 4, the Reds occupy Buguruslan, on May 5 - Sergeevsk. Frunze continues to attack with the forces of the 5th Army; the main thing is not to let the enemy connect. Kappel's corps is very dangerous... So let him be held back. Frunze orders the Turkestan army to strike at this

White's last operational reserve. Kappel's corps is defeated, retreating... And most importantly, it does not interfere with driving a wedge between enemy armies. On May 13, Frunze's troops occupied Bugulma; on May 17, the Turkestan division occupied Belebey and threw Kappel back beyond Belaya. In three weeks, Frunze fought 220 km. The western army of the whites was defeated and began to retreat: it had no reserves. The Siberian White Army turned out to be very far stretched to the west, and there was a danger of a strike on its flanks. On May 20-21, the Northern Group began to move: the 2nd and 3rd Red Armies, supported by the Volga-Kama military flotilla. By the summer of 1919, it included up to 130 ships of various classes, carrying 130 guns with a caliber from 37 to 152 mm, and 200

machine guns. Under the threat of encirclement, Gaida's Siberian division also began to retreat. Up to 20 thousand soldiers of the Siberian army surrendered. Some of them immediately turned against Kolchak. By the beginning of June, the Reds reached the spaces between Perm and Sarapul, took a convenient position for an attack on Yekaterinburg. Kolchak can arrange hysterics after hysterics, his officers can give any orders: there are still no reserves. And the Reds still have reserves. Frunze regrouped his troops, gave them a short rest, and on May 25 launched a new offensive.

The Yekaterinburg White Corps tried to enter the rear of Frunze, on May 28-29 the 5th Army defeated it near Baisarovo. On May 29-30, the 25th division of Chapaev captured the

Chishma station. On June 4, the advanced units of the Turkestan and 5th armies reached the Belaya River and immediately began to build crossings. The width of Belaya in this place is from 180 to 300 meters with a depth of up to 4 meters. The main blow was dealt by the Turkestan army with its right flank, bypassing Ufa from the south. And the 25th division crossed Belaya and took Ufa with a direct blow from the north. On the right, the operation was provided by the 20th division of the 1st army, on the left - by the 26th division

of the 5th army. The 31st Division was in reserve. The whites had no reserves.

On the night of June 5, the scouts of the 25th division were the first to cross the river. On the night of June 7, units of the 26th Infantry Division of the 5th Army crossed the Belaya River. They captured a large bridgehead near the city of Birsik. The strike group of the Turkestan army was unable to complete the task - they fought heavy battles with the enemy. Frunze revised his plan and ordered to build on the success

achieved on the left flank. On the night of June 8, the main forces of the 25th Army crossed to

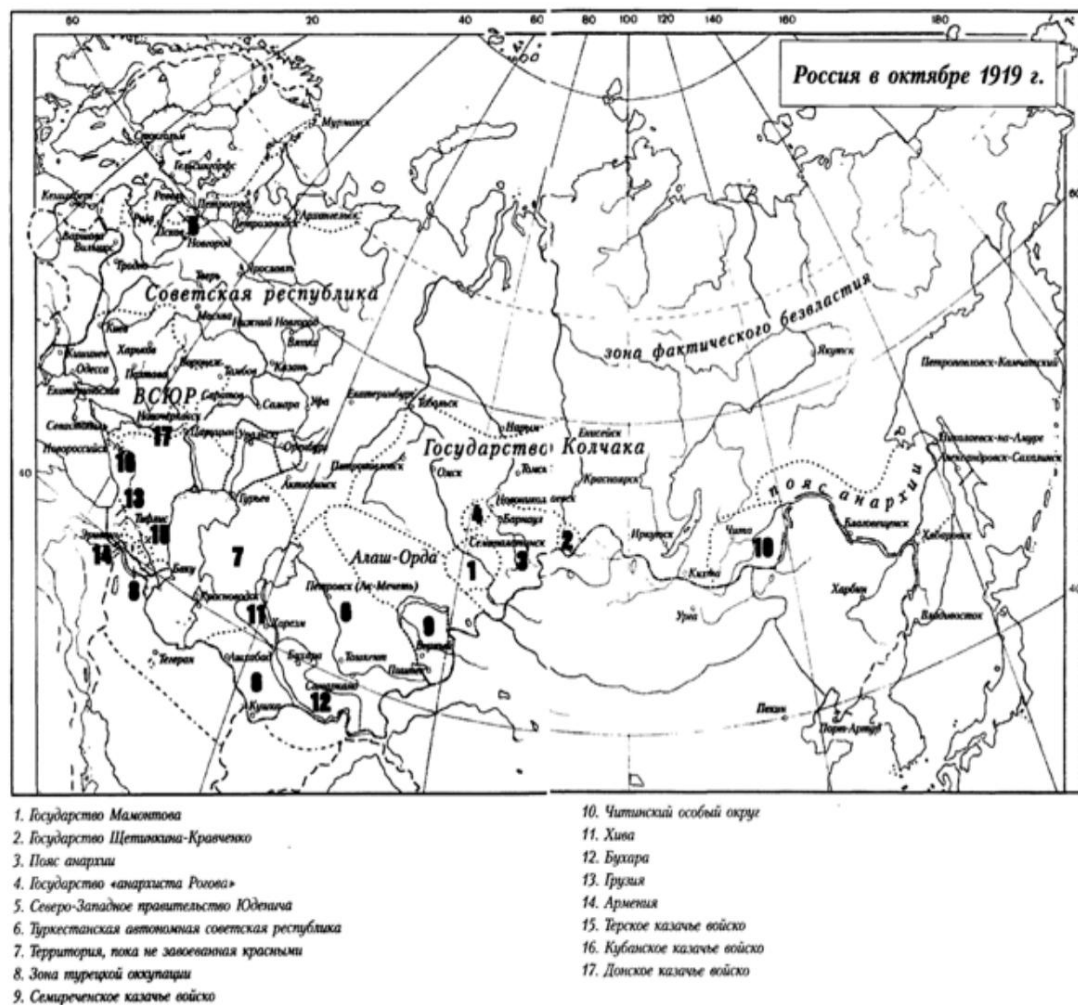
entrenched on the east bank of the Belaya. On the same day, Frunze sent a reserve into battle: the 31st division. On June 9, five regiments made an attempt to attack the positions of the 25th division. It was then that Kappel's officers went on their famous "psychic attack". It was not possible to overturn the Reds. On the same day, the 25th division took Ufa and did not stop in the city - it pursued the retreating enemy. On June 13-15, units of the Turkestan army crossed the Belaya and pushed the enemy back to the northeast. By June 19, units of the 5th and Turkestan divisions reached the Ufa River. It was a crushing defeat for Kolchak's army. Since then, its rollback to the east has been delayed only by Siberian distances.

THE FATE OF THE URAL COSSACKS

After the retreat of Kolchak, the Ural Cossacks under the command of Ataman Tolstov can only defend themselves. Since August 14, 1919, with the courage of despair, they are still trying to break through to Tsaritsyn: to join forces with General Dratsenko's Denikin army. The Reds easily beat off this raid. Here the role of the Volga-Caspian military flotilla is great, which did not allow the Ural Cossacks to unite with the army of General Dratsenko. In November 1919, the flotilla supported the attack on the capital of the Ural Cossacks, the village of Ganyushkino. The Cossacks do not have the slightest chance to keep their lands. The Cossacks can only leave to the south, and there was a plan - to sail away on ships. But the Caspian Sea froze this winter. In December the ice rose. The White fleet could not approach the shore, and the fragile ice did not hold the mass of people well. In January 1920, fifteen thousand Cossacks and 40-45 thousand civilians went on a terrible campaign against Aleksandrovsk, through winter salt marshes and deserts. In March 1920, a column approached Aleksandrovsk, where there were 3,000 Cossacks. And the Volga-Caspian military flotilla is already rushing here! On April 5, 1920, the Reds landed troops in Petrovsky (Makhachkala) and Aleksandrovsk (Fort Shevchenko), where they killed and captured the remnants of the White Cossacks, including Ataman Tolstov. The few survivors along the shores of the Caspian Sea with their families wandered to Persia. These few were saved.

ESCAPE

In September 1919, Kolchak's troops went over to the last counteroffensive. Bloody battles unfolded between Tobol and Ishim, and Tobolsk was taken by the Whites. But no matter how heroic the army was, the "green" armies in the rear kept growing, desertion intensified, and the Socialist-Revolutionaries protested more and more actively. Already in October 1919, the offensive fizzled out, the whites retreated again. Together with them, the population of Izhevsk and Votkinsk, the Ural cities, left. 4-5 thousand wagons crawled behind each army, thousands walked, tens of thousands of people.



In order to save the army, on November 14, 1919, Kolchak surrendered the capital of white Siberia, Omsk, without a fight.

Further retreat was possible only by rail. Masses of Siberian residents, refugees, hospitals, administrative offices, rear services - all packed into the cars to capacity: just to get away.

TRANSSIB AND CZECH

The Czechoslovak corps was not subordinate to Kolchak, but to the allied

command. The allied command (not Kolchak!) ordered a special 10-verst strip to be withdrawn along the sides of the Trans-Siberian Railway. The Czechs guarded this strip. The Czechs introduced mutual responsibility. Each village was responsible for its own section of the railway track. If partisans dismantled rails, damaged bridges or broke semaphores, interfered with traffic in this area, the

Czechs burned the village. Now, after the defeat of Kolchak, these well-armed guys most of all wanted one thing - to go to Czechoslovakia. And take with you all 180 wagons of trophies accumulated in Russia. On November 11, 1919, the commander-in-chief of the Czechoslovaks, General Syrovoy, issued an internal order: "Our interests are above all others." To do this, it was necessary to be sure of the continuity of movement along the railway

line. In November 1919, having "served a year" after the end of the World War, as if in the "peacekeeping troops" of the allies, finally striving to go home, the Czechoslovaks acted simply: they stopped all the echelons - both military and with refugees. And they missed their own first, and only then - as it turns out. To move, the Czechoslovaks captured any locomotive, drove it to the last, and then left it. In total, about a thousand steam locomotives operated on the highway, and the Czechs brought more than four hundred of them into complete disrepair. At the same time, they could well unhook a serviceable

steam locomotive from another echelon. More than 100 such echelons with refugees and the wounded were left. It is good if the echelon stopped near a large city ... Then there was a chance to get to warmth and housing. And in the taiga, the train turned out to be in the open air, without heat and the ability to move. In the cars: the wounded, women and children. While they could, they cut wood for heating, if there was something. They weakened and died. At least 50 such "echelons of death" are known. When they were found, there were no living people in them at all. And the peasants often attacked such motionless echelons and robbed them cl

men. They did not sympathize with the "urban". They drove up on sledges and took away everything that could be useful. In fairness, there were other cases - when the peasants helped those in trouble. Or they killed adults, but they took in and raised children. Who will you hit. For a year and a half, when the Russians used them in their own interests and did not allow them to leave, the Czechs became angry. During the retreat, the Czechs decided in what order the echelons would move, and the echelons with the Poles were left in the rearguard. Let them cover from the retreating Reds. The Poles asked to let the trains with the wounded go forward. The army and the civilian population retreated in three columns along the old Siberian highway. 2,000 miles of icy road at minus thirty and minus forty below zero. Already in Vladivostok, Czechs and Slovaks left their Russian wives - both married and unmarried. There was an order from the command: "Do not take on board!" On the piers, looking after the ships, there were several hundred women left, some with children. On December 14, the Reds took Novonikolaevsk (Novosibirsk), capturing 40 thousand prisoners and 30 railway echelons there.

KOLCHAK AND SRs

The government moved to Irkutsk. There he was met with hostility by the local community. From Kolchak demanded the democratization of the regime.

Kolchak is ready to make concessions. He appointed V.N. Pepelyaev - brother of his general A.N. Pepelyaev. The Socialist-Revolutionary underground was coming to light. It demanded the elimination of the "reactionary dictatorship", the introduction of Soviets and a

truce with the Bolsheviks. The Social Revolutionaries raised a number of uprisings in the cities and in the army itself. The Czechoslovaks were in the majority Social Democrats ... In November, the Czech units in Vladivostok rebelled under the command of Kolchak's general, the recent commander of the Siberian army, Gaida. In early January, a rebellion broke out in Krasnoyarsk under General B.M. Zankevich,

supported by the Socialist-Revolutionary city militia. The rebellious garrison blocked the railway. Kappel's army was surrounded and fought with the recent "friends". Barely managed to break through to the east. The Bolsheviks, entering K

the side of the Socialist-Revolutionaries of the "People's Revolutionary" General Zankevich was shot.

END

On December 27, 1919, near Nizhneudinsk, at the Zima station, the Czechs detained the train with the Commander-in-Chief. They took Kolchak, his headquarters and his entourage under guard. Zhanen negotiated with the Socialist-Revolutionaries in Irkutsk. Mensheviks and Socialist-Revolutionaries seized power there.

The Czechs submit to Janen. Zhanen agreed with the existence of the Irkutsk Socialist-Revolutionary Political Center. The political center does not recognize the power of Kolchak. And the Czechs need to pass Irkutsk. Under this protection, in fact, no longer being the ruler, Kolchak assessed the situation and on January 4, 1920 transferred power in the Far East to G.M. Semenov. The commander-in-chief of the Entente forces,

General Zhanin defiantly tried "not to interfere in the affairs of the Russians." Contemporaries had the feeling that he considered the extradition of Kolchak to the socialists - fair. On January 15, 1920, the Czechs extradite Kolchak and Pepelyaev to the Irkutsk Socialist-Revolutionary

"political center". Otherwise, the socialists threaten to disassemble the rails in front of the Czechoslovaks and not let them leave. For Kolchak, the Czechoslovaks demand that they be allowed to take out the accumulated goods ... "In their zeal in front of the Political Center, the Czechs betrayed everyone who was riding in the admiral's carriage, including

women. Only a few people survived, including General Zankevich, who went out

imperceptibly from the car.

The Extraordinary Commission of Inquiry that interrogated Kolchak consisted of a Bolshevik chairman, a deputy, a Menshevik, and two members, the Socialist-Revolutionaries. There were several red governments in Irkutsk alone. The Social Revolutionary Political Center gave Kolchak and Pepelyaev to the Bolshevik Revolutionary Committee. And the Polish units of General Wojciechowski are moving towards Irkutsk along the highway. Early in the morning, the Irkutsk

Revolutionary Committee decides on the execution. Admiral Kolchak and Prime Minister Pepelyaev are shot on the ice of the Angara, near the confluence of the Ushakovka River. The killed were stripped naked. The bodies were thrown into the hole.

Again, there are not only Bolsheviks here: the head of the Irkutsk Cheka that shot Kolchak is a Social Revolutionary. And the remnants of Kolchak's army went further east. To connect with parts of Ataman Semenov, the new Supreme Ruler. General Kappel took command of the army. The three-month Siberian Ice Campaign began: a retreat on the ice of Lake Baikal, at minus thirty. Kappel walked ahead, setting an example of endurance. Frostbite on both feet and earned bilateral pneumonia. Part of the feet had to be amputated. No anesthesia, knife and saw. On January 26, 1920, Kappel's heart stopped. In early March 1920, the Whites went to Chita. 40 thousand people left Irkutsk, 18 came. Having united with the Cossacks of Semenov, they formed the Russian Far Eastern Army. Kappel with military honors are buried in Chita.

Chapter

8. In the states of Central Asia

WHITE PERSECUTION

When Frunze split Kolchak's armies, General Belov's Southern Army withdrew not to Siberia, but to Kazakhstan. The Central Committee of the Bolsheviks, even during the offensive near Orel, sought to prevent the unification of the White troops of the North Caucasus and the Trans-Caspian region with the Southern army of Kolchak, with the Ural and Orenburg Cossacks. The meaning of the offensive M.V. Frunze is still like this: keep the Urals behind

the Reds as a "fallback option" in case they leave Moscow. Initially, Belov wanted to go to Tsaritsyn and link up with Dratsenko's troops there - parts of Denikin's army. Frunze cut off this direction with a decisive blow from the north. Then the white army split. It consisted of two Cossack troops: Orenburg and Ural. The Ural Cossacks did not want to leave, and the Orenburg Cossacks and the city "Kadyuks" turned to the southeast. Belov retreats along the Tashkent railway. Then he wants to go along the Aral coast to connect with his own people near Krasnovodsk. With the army went the civilian population, up to 40 thousand refugees. On August 18, 1919, the Reds create a special Turkestan Front under the command of Frunze. Mikhail Vasilyevich immediately begins the grandiose Aktobe operation.

From the region of Orenburg and Troitsk, Frunze delivers concentric blows in the direction of Aktyubinsk and Orsk. He is trying to surround Belov's army, moving the cavalry to intercept. This did not succeed, but what Frunze (Triandafillov) was able to do unsurpassedly was to change plans in the course of an already ongoing operation. At least keep the whites out of the south! On August 30, Orsk was taken. On September 2, the strike force of the Reds leaves south of Aktobe, cuts the road of the Whites to the south, and enters Aktobe from the south. September 13, she connected with parts of the Soviet Turkestan. Belov's army is surrounded. Most of the Orenburg Cossacks, up to 20 thousand people, surrender to the Reds and ask for permission to return home. What is characteristic: Frunze did not organize any reprisals and did not order his people; everyone who wanted to, left. Later, in 1920, the Orenburg Cossacks will be cut down to the root. The White Guards and the group of Ataman Dutov went south - about 800 people. Escaped. September 13 is the day of completion of the Aktobe operation. But what is characteristic is that Frunze and other Bolsheviks do not even come to stay.

CENTRAL ASIAN MOSAIC

In the autumn of 1919, a commission of the Central Committee of the RCP (b) and the All-Russian Central Executive Committee headed by Frunze, V.V. Kuibyshev, Ya.E. Rudzutak - to help the Turkestan Soviet Republic. Theoretically, the Turkestan Soviet Republic existed from April 30, 1918, occupied an area of 1 million 700 thousand square kilometers with a population of approximately 5.3 million. In fact, 5 million of the population of the republic were local peoples ... For them, any Russian power remained colonial. It was restless in the cities of Turkestan. Not all Russians and Europeanized natives were so fond of Soviet power. On January 17-21, 1919, an uprising broke out in the capital of Soviet Turkestan - Tashkent. In the east of Turkestan, the ataman of the Semirechensk Cossack army Annenkov ruled. But these are the little things in life. The Emirate of Bukhara with a population of one and a half million people and the Khanate of Khiva with a population of one million were, strictly speaking, not parts of the Russian Empire, but its vassals. Emir of Bukhara and Khan of Khiva

obey the Russians - neither white nor red. In many areas, the Uzbeks, Sarts, Kirghiz and Tajiks lived their traditional way of life. Has the central government fallen? And well, they can live without it. In reality, the power of the Turkestan Soviet Republic extended only to large cities and along the railway. In an area with a population of 400-500 thousand people. From the north was

the white Siberia of Kolchak, in the south - Muslim Afghanistan and Persia (and Persia also had its own civil war). In the west lay the Trans-Caspian region ...

TRANS-CASPIAN GOVERNMENT

In June 1918, the Bolsheviks are trying to mobilize in Ashgabat. On July 13, 1918, the Ashgabat railroad workers (they were not drafted into the army even during the Great War!) overthrew the local commissar Frolov and formed the Transcaspian government. In addition to the Izhevsk-Botkin Republic, this is the only truly workers' government during the Civil War! Its head is the locomotive engineer Funtikov (SR). The only person with a higher education in this government is the teacher Zimin, who became the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The

troops of the Trans-Caspian government battered the Reds, who were moving from Tashkent to restore order. A small number of workers' squads turned to the British with a request for help. General Molleson was afraid that the Turks would occupy the Trans-Caspian, and sent about 2 thousand soldiers from Balochistan: the Punjabek battalion, separate companies of the Yorkshire and Hampshire regiments, an artillery battery. With these forces, he occupied the Ashgabat-Merv-Krasnovodsk railway. The Caspian landing of the British left in July 1919, but the Transcaspian government remained. Krasnovodsk, Kizil-arvat, Ashgabat obeyed him, and not Soviet

PASSION FOR BAKU COMMISSIONERS

The Trans-Caspian government shot the legendary "Baku commissars". These 26 had predecessors: in July 1918, armed detachments of the Transcaspian government shot 9 commissars at the Annau station. But who has heard about the Ashgabat commissars? But everyone knows about the Baku people!

... These are the leaders of the Baku Republic, which existed from October 31, 1917 to July 31, 1918. On March 18, the Musavatists raised a rebellion - or, simply speaking, they led a wave of popular protest. The main support of the local Council of People's Commissars was the Armenian militants and the lumpen rabble. During street fighting, they did not spare the cartridges supplied by Moscow, and then the massacre of the "Tatars", that is, Muslims, began. Up to 10 thousand people were killed. After these events, the Baku commune began to expand. Its revolutionary committees strengthened in six regions of Azerbaijan. It remains to congratulate the Baku commissars on the triumph of the Leninist national policy: in May 1918, the Musavatists created their government in Tbilisi, and on May 27 they proclaimed the independence of Azerbaijan, something they had not even thought about before. The British simply could not give up their attempts to seize Baku oil. The Musavatists accepted their help, and on July 31, 1918 they were already fighting in Baku. The Baku commissars tried to escape by ship to Astrakhan. But the ships of the Caspian military flotilla, still neutral, set off in pursuit. Tellingly, the Bolsheviks were disarmed and sent home. Only 35 of the most important commissioners were sent to prison. These - the organizers of the massacre on March 18 shone a court-martial. They were saved only by the rapid offensive of the Turkish troops. On the night of September 14, the Musavatists and the British, in turn, fled from Baku, the Turks fired at the city with guns. That night, the Bolsheviks who remained at liberty released those who had been imprisoned. Another flight on the ship - but his team decided in their own way. They crossed the Caspian Sea, and the sailors handed over commissars to the local Transcaspien government. 26 were not shot at all in the basement. They were tried in compliance with the law on charges of high treason, the surrender of Baku to Turkish troops, support for an external enemy - the Turks, organizing extrajudicial murders, robberies, organizing interethnic massacres (It must be remembered here that Turkey is a party to the Brest Treaty, and the RSFSR supports with it relationship!). Tried, sentenced, and on September 20, 1918, he was beheaded. Their heads were cut off by a Turkmen executioner, a man of incredible strength. The commission of the Cheka and the All-Russian Central Executive Committee opened the pit with the remains, all the details were known ... Eser Chaikin even wrote a book about it. But truth is not needed at all! It's so ugly - they cut off their heads ... And who? Son

An edifying, colorful story is needed. They ordered the artist Brodsky to paint a suitable picture: how commissars are shot. Everything is as it should be in the picture: the heroic faces of the commissars with their heads held high, the angry faces of people in Asian robes aiming at them, British officers in cork colonial helmets...

The legend went, the picture was replicated in millions of copies.

BASMACHI

The word "basmach" first appeared after the suppression of the Kokand uprising of 1873-1876. Even the Kokand Khanate, a completely independent state, in 1860 declared a gazavat, that is, attacked the Russian Empire. In 1865, after the capture of Tashkent, the khanate became a vassal of the Russian Empire. After the uprising, the khanate itself was abolished. On February 19, 1876, the Fergana region was created as part of the Turkestan Governor General.

Already after the defeat of the Khan's army, part of his subjects continued to fight under the green banners of Islam, continued to ghazavat. "Basmachi": from "basmak" - to attack, to attack. The Basmachi themselves called themselves "the army of Islam." The movement was not purely popular. Part of the horsemen from the army of the Kokand Khan, scattered by artillery, mowed down by rapid-fire rifles, did not want to capitulate, continuing to fight. By the beginning of the 20th century, the Basmachi movement had almost disappeared. Probably, it would have completely gone away if it were not for the Soviet regime. Among the states that had flickered and disappeared, in November 1918 the "Kokand autonomy" was proclaimed under the leadership of the Socialist-Revolutionaries and Cadets. In February 1919, the troops of the Turkestan

Soviet Republic entered Kokand. If the Muslims were still ready to endure decent Russian artisans, then it turned out to be beyond their strength to endure the Bolsheviks. One of the leaders of the Turkish Revolution, Enver Pasha, also helped the Basmachi movement a lot. Here are the ideas

of pan-Turkism, and knowledge of modern weapons. In the people's detachments of the "army of Islam" there were 500, and 800, and even 1,500 trunks and sabers (like Izmailbek). Here, as elsewhere in the case of popular leaders, everything depended on who you attacked. Because some leaders of the Bas

slaughtered mostly red. Others had a penchant for socialism, they only wanted to see him with a Sharia face. Still others slaughtered all the Russians, not finding out which of them was white and which was red. The total number of Basmachi in 1919 varies according to various estimates from 10 to 30 thousand people.

WHITE FORCES OF CENTRAL ASIA

In Turkestan, the Whites sought to create a united front from the Caucasus to Siberia. In addition to the troops of Khiva and Bukhara, which declared their independence after 1917, it included the Semirechensk Cossack army, personnel of the Turkestan military district, troops of the Transcaspian region, workers' squads of the Central Asian Railway and units of the Tekinsky cavalry regiment that arrived in Turkestan. Colonel P.G. Kornilov, the brother of the deceased general, headed the headquarters of the Muslim anti-Bolshevik army of Madamin Bek. Kolchak recognized the rights of autonomy for Khiva and Bukhara and helped them with weapons.

TURKESTAN FRONT

The Communists actively helped the Turkestan Republic - and at the same time annexed it to the RSFSR.

2 million poods of grain were taken from the starving Soviet republic to Central Asia. The weapons were counted into wagons and trains.

On the Turkestan front, the Bolsheviks had absolute superiority in artillery and aviation. On August 11,

1919, the Reds took Ashgabat. A military rout clearly loomed before Funtikov's government. In an internecine fight between politicians, Funtikov lost. He was accused of abuse of power and imprisoned. The government and the army of the Transcaspian region declared their submission to General Denikin. Denikin sent a division of General Litvinov, an artillery battery and several hundreds of Cossacks to help them. In the autumn of 1919, the troops of the

Turkestan Front under the command of Frunze made their way from the Orenburg steppes to the Pamirs. Neither the remnants of the White Cossack army of Dutov, nor the Basmachi had the strength to resist them. Only in January

1920 did the operation to capture Krasnovodsk begin. The city near the Caspian Sea was defended by the remnants of the workers' squads, the White Guards, the Ural Cossacks fleeing from the Bolsheviks. Only about 5 thousand

Human. There were about 8 thousand Reds, plus 20 artillery pieces and 6 aircraft. On

February 6, 1920, the Red Army broke into the city. 1600 whites surrendered, about a thousand died, the rest were evacuated by steamers to Persia.

By the spring of 1920, Frunze had conquered all of Turkestan. As in other operations, the success was ensured by the "military experts" who developed action plans, and the commissars who kept the Red Army

soldiers under their command. Terror against the local population was especially cruel in the Ferghana Valley. In his later writings, Frunze made precisely such terror a part of military doctrine. And again the slogans of the World Revolution hovered over the heads of the Red Army. The cautious Frunze, who always measured seven times before cutting off, did not cross the borders of the former Russian Empire. But Trotsky in August 1919 submitted a secret note to the Central Committee. He proposed to create a cavalry fist of 30-40 thousand sabers and throw it through

Afghanistan to India. The offensive of Denikin prevented the realization of this idea.

Chapter

9

BALTIC MOSAIC

The only thing that unites the Baltic States with the Caucasus and Central Asia is the diversity of both the population and political forces. In Lithuania, in most of the territory, back in January 1919, they were red. On December 2, 1918, the Council of People's Commissars of Lithuania approved the Decree of the Soviet government recognizing the independence of Soviet Lithuania. Two Lithuanian governments, Soviet and nationalist, coexisted. The national Lithuanian government creates a militia: both Lithuanian and local, Baltic Germans. The German city of Memel began to be called "Klaipeda" only after the Second World War. In January 1919, the Lithuanian national government asks for help from Germany and the Entente - and receives it. Two local militias plus the German units remaining in Lithuania are gradually squeezing out the "builders of a brighter future" from Lithuania. By August 1919, Lithuania was without communists.

At the same time, a fierce war broke out for the city of Vilna (Vilnius). Vilna was not a Lithuanian city. It was a city with a Polish, German, Jewish and Lithuanian population. On the night of January 2, 1919, Polish legionnaires seized power in Vilnius. On January 5, 1919, units of the Red Army recaptured the city from them. But on April 21, it was no longer the rebels, but the Polish army entered the city. The Reds fled, but the Poles were not going to give the city to Lithuania at all ... Leaving Latvia, on November 18, 1918, the Germans transferred power to the legally elected Provisional Government headed by K. Ulmanis. The provisional government also asked for help. On December 7, 1918, an agreement was signed with Germany on the formation of the Baltic Landwehr consisting of German, Latvian and Russian units. Ulmanis even promised all the Germans who were members of the Landwehr that he would allocate land plots to them after the war. These armed forces were then called the "Goltz Iron Division" - after the commander, Count von der Goltz. Latvian arrows only in Russia turned red. Three regiments of the Latvian Landwehr were in the colors of the national Latvian flag. The Germans also created their own Landwehr. They were local Germans; their grandparents were born here. And the Russians created a militia. But this militia has nothing to do with the Russian nobles and intellectuals who have lived in Latvia for generations. That is, there were also such Russians in these detachments, but not many. The Russian Landwehr was formed from those Russians who returned from German captivity. A train arrives - and volunteers are recorded at the station. Ration and cash salary. Few wanted to join these detachments, but by the spring of 1919, the detachment of Prince Lieven numbered up to 2 thousand bayonets. He participated in the war against the Soviet Power and was based in Mitava. In the spring

RED IN LATVIA

By the beginning of 1919, most of Latvia, including Riga, turned out to be red. On January 13-15, 1919, the First All-Latvian Congress of Soviets took place in Riga. Sverdlov spoke at it, greeted his brothers in class and in arms. The former government of Latvia moved near Liepaja, on the coast. The

Reds ruled in Latvia until the summer of 1919. The Latvian communists went even further than the Russian ones: they did not divide the landowners' lands

between the peasants, and immediately began to make state farms on them. In the always provided Riga in February 1919 there was a famine. There were so many executions that the Cheka could not cope. A special women's battalion of executioners was created. These girls were famous for their monstrous cruelty, and they looked extremely picturesque, because they dressed in clothes taken from the murdered victims. These beauties went to their own execution in a sable coat, some in a ball gown, some in a hat with ostrich feathers. Looking ahead: on May 22, 1919, the Whites, Germans and Latvians took Riga, by January 1920 they occupied the entire territory of Latvia.

IDEA OF THE NORTHERN ARMY

Back in the autumn of 1918, a Separate Pskov Volunteer Corps was formed in Pskov under the cover of the Germans. After the capitulation of Germany and the departure of its army, the corps left Pskov for Revel. The Whites retreated under fire, part of them crossed the river. The Great Ford - the bridges have already been captured by the Reds. It was a general "autumn offensive" of the entire North-Western Front of the Red Army. After the departure of the Germans, the Soviet Republic moved to the Baltic States - to the lands of the former Russian

Empire. It was after this offensive that the Reds shot everyone who helped volunteer officers, including maids in hotels. The Reds also went to Reval, they took Rakvere and the Tapa railway junction - 40 miles from the city. On December 6, 1918, the commander of the Pskov Russian corps, Colonel von Nef, signed an agreement with the Estonian government: Estonia supplies food and equipment to a corps of 3,500 people. This corps is under the operational leadership of the Commander-in-Chief of the Estonian Army, General I.Ya. Laidoner (former Lieutenant Colonel of the Russian General Staff). But the commanders are their own. However, the Estonians quickly removed Heinrich-Karl von Nef from command of the corps. In April, Alexander Pavlovich Rodzianko, the nephew of the former chairman of the State Duma, took command of it. The Northern Corps drove the Reds out of Estonia in the winter of 1918-1919. Constant friction with the Estonians. An acute desire to leave for Russian territory, so as not to depend on them.

WHITE OFFENSIVE

On the night of May 13, 1919, the Whites broke through the Northern Front in the Narva sector. By his own admission, Rodzianko did not have any clear operational plan. If the success of the offensive exceeded expectations, then it was not due to some far-reaching plans. The reds just rolled back. And the armed ships on Lake Peipsi raised St. Andrew's flags and went over to the side of the Whites. On the night of May 24, the 1st Estonian Red Regiment went over to the side of the Estonian army. As a result, the Estonians occupied Pskov almost without a fight. They robbed the city no worse than the Reds, after which on May 31 they transferred control in the city of Rodzianko. By the end of May, the Whites were 20 versts from Gatchina. But the White leadership turned out to be completely unprepared to conduct large-scale operations. Rodzianko believed that "there can be no thought of deciding on the occupation of Petrograd by such insignificant forces, but it was undesirable to give back the area liberated from the Bolsheviks." It turns out - go on the defensive. Rodzianko and the diverse, not very disciplined mass of whites did not know what to do. Denikin is still so far from Moscow! There was no concerted action...

RED OFFENSIVE

And the Reds knew what to do. In a matter of days, they strengthened the 7th Army. At the end of May, it had 34,476 bayonets and sabers against the previous 15,526, 652 machine guns and 194 guns. In June-July, 33,097 St. Petersburg workers were mobilized. A special commission of Stalin and Peters arrived in Petrograd. A rampant wave of searches and arrests went through the city. It was attended by up to 15 thousand armed workers, soldiers and sailors. "The work detachments carried out searches without a trace in the bourgeois quarters of Petrograd and in foreign embassies," the Bolsheviks themselves said without

a trace of embarrassment. In Kronstadt alone, 150 people were shot. On the night of June 13, the garrison of the Krasnaya Gorka fort rebelled. Fort Gray Horse joined in the afternoon. Up to six thousand people! The rebels sent an ultimatum to Kronstadt about joining the uprising. Having received no answer, they hit Kronstadt from coastal artillery. Having captured the forts and shot the communists and commissars, the rebels sent telegrams to the British and sent messengers to the whites

The envoys ended up in the Ingrian detachment, created from local Finns. They were commanded by Finnish officers, and the Ingermanland detachment was operationally subordinate to Rodzianko. The British made no sound to the whites. The Ingrians demanded to hand over the fort to them, to hand over the commissars and communists, and disarmed the rebels. Even earlier, having received news of the preparations for an uprising, Rodzianko did not take action. None at all. Having learned (on the third day!) About the fate of Krasnaya Gorka, he in a rage rushed off to "deal" with the commander of the Ingrians, Captain

Tomolainen. The defectors were given back their weapons. The initiative is lost hopelessly. On the one hand, Rodzianko himself admitted: "there was one exceptionally convenient moment for the occupation of Petrograd." And on the other: "our army is too small and we were well

aware that if we were lucky, it would melt in this city." On June 13, 1919, the Baltic Fleet was put on the road. They fire guns and bomb with 45 aircraft.

On June 18, the Reds occupied the smoking forts. Rodzianko goes on the defensive - and the Reds advance. On June 22, 1919, the Red offensive begins along the entire Petrograd Front.

Yamburg was taken on August 5, and Pskov on August 26. These events are called Yudenich's first offensive (Yudenich arrived in Narva only at the very end of

FINNISH IMPACT IDEA

Until July 1919, the man whose name is associated with the North-Western Army and the campaign against Petrograd, Yudenich, was in Finland. During the First World War, Yudenich became famous for several operations: instant. The capture of Erzerum, for example: a fortress that official military science recognized as impossible to take at all. He plans such an operation in the Civil War as well.

Take Peter from the North. Finland and the Soviet Republic are at war, but hostilities have not been waged for a long time. The Finns have calmed down because they do not see Russia as a dangerous force for them. The Reds stopped because they see that it is impossible to conquer Finland. On May 15, 1919, in the Vyborg direction of the Karelian Front, the Finns had about 29 thousand bayonets, 4500 sabers, 132 light, 37

heavy guns, 162 machine guns and in the rear - in reserve 26,500

bayonets.

This force is opposed by 7,500 Red Army soldiers. This front is not important for the Bolsheviks - nothing has been happening on it for a long time. Everything that was possible was taken from him. The Red Army soldiers cannot move heavy guns - there are no horses. If struck from the north, what would stop Mannerheim's troops? In 48 hours they will be on the streets of Petrograd. It is absolutely impossible that in such a period the Bolsheviks will have time to transfer units from any of the fronts. From November 1918 to July 1919 Yudenich spent in Finland. He negotiated with Mannerheim about how the Finnish army would strike at Petrograd. Mannerheim doesn't mind... It's advantageous to have a state friendly to Finland from the south. Who will trade, not fight. It is dangerous to have a mighty neighbor from the south who is constantly striving to conquer, to establish Soviet power in you. Let them only recognize Finland as an independent republic. Yudenich himself is ready to make such commitments. He sees that the genie of Finnish independence is already out of the bottle. For powers, Yudenich turns to Paris, to the Russian Political Conference headed by S.D. Sazonov. The answer is simple: Yudenich was deprived of the right to negotiate with Mannerheim. Kolchak is more sane. He understands the problem. And he thinks the idea of a strike from Finland is brilliant. But he answers evasively: let the Constituent Assembly decide the issue of Finland's independence... And Mannerheim begins to hesitate. Moreover, an election campaign is underway in Finland: the first Finnish president is being elected. You can, of course, strike before the elections and come to them already in the halo of the winner. Mannerheim is leaning towards a more cautious option: win the election, and go to war with the Soviets already as president. (It is no coincidence that Mannerheim is cautious: he was already expelled from the country once. After the civil war won by Mannerheim, the Finns became allies of Germany. And the Finnish parliament invited the Hessian prince Friedrich-Karl to the kings! And Mannerheim was asked to leave. He knows that the position of chancellor is not so strong .) On July 25, 1919, the professor of the University of Helsingfors, Stolberg, wins by a wide margin. The decisive vote was given by the Progressive Party. Mannerheim left the country for a long time. President Stolberg offers Denikin the same thing: to recognize the independence of Finland, and then he will strike at Petrograd. Clever Denikin replies that he will, of course, hang Lenin first. But

next will be Finnish President Stølberg. Negotiations did not continue!

PASSION FOR STRATEGY

As early as June 10, Kolchak appointed Yudenich commander of all forces operating in the North-West against the Bolsheviks. On June 19, the Estonians relinquish command of the Northern Corps. They no longer need him. Estonia and the RSFSR are probing a peace treaty. Rodzianko immediately calls the corps the Northern Army... From July 1, 1919, it was the North-Western Army: the British subtly noticed that Miller already had the Northern Army. The next day, Yudenich arrives in the army ... He sees that the moment of the attack on Petrograd was mediocally missed. The army is ready to fight - but doesn't really know what to do. Rodzianko missed everything possible in July. Even now he is not delighted with both Yudenich himself and his ideas. He wants to block the railroad to Petrograd from the south and "strangle" the city with a blockade. It is obvious to everyone that the Reds will quickly bring up troops and break through the blockade ... Yudenich, a master of swift strikes, is planning an attack on Petrograd. For 5-6 days to approach Petrograd. On the 4-5th day of the offensive, take the stations of Tosno and Kolpino: so that the Reds could not bring reinforcements by rail. The main thing is to have time to enter the city before the Reds transfer reserves! So that the 7th Red Army does not receive reinforcements! And an uprising must break out in the city ...

THE IDEA OF THE REBELLION

Until the end, we will never know about the white underground of Petrograd, waiting for Yudenich: the data of the intelligence department were destroyed on the orders of Yudenich in January 1920. Yudenich and people close to him constantly communicated with the St. Petersburg white underground. It consisted of several organizations. Leader of the National Center V.I. Steininger was arrested by the Cheka back in July 1919. But the group of Lieutenant Colonel G.I. Lebedev. There was a "Great United Russia" senior lieutenant V.V. Diterichs. There was a group of I.R. Kurtz, his letters to Yudenich have been preserved. This group alone included 600-800 active members and up to 6-7 thousand

"sympathizers". The uprising was also prepared by the future head of the Petrograd Combat Organization, Professor V.N. Tagantsev. Groups do not introduce each other. At the hour of the performance, they recognize each other by a white cross sewn on the left sleeve. The hour will come when the whites reach the outskirts of the city. This will be reported by relay, and then it will be time to take to the streets with weapons. Rodzianko whimpers: there is little strength. Yudenich is sure that during the offensive, forces will not decrease, but grow. The uprising in St. Petersburg will double strength.

DISCIPLINE OF OFFICERS

There are many officers with Polish, German, Scandinavian surnames in the North-West. Lieven, von der Pahlen, von Neuf, von Glazenap, Wilken, von Krusenstern, Dzerzhinsky, Yezhevsky, Lundqvist and others. They are local, Baltic. But the world has not seen more unauthorized officers! Some kind of officer

Makhnovshchina.

Rodzianko wrote about his own units: "The complete lack of money made many commanders feel free to choose the means for obtaining food, fodder and uniforms for their units.

When moving forward, we not only could not provide food for the population, which was absolutely necessary, but involuntarily we ourselves used local resources, often taking away the last from the population, which, of course, could not but restore it against us. It's summer. And already under Yudenich, in the fall, a certain Guards officer "bragged about the fact that he had recently found 40,000 royal money on the commissar, which he took for himself. The soldiers also looted a lot. ... The head of intelligence brought his wife from Gatchina a lot of ladies' accessories, costumes, linen ... In Gatchina, the whites ate all the supplies of the unfortunate townsfolk, but they themselves did not bring anything. That they supplied themselves according to the laws of war is unpleasant, but perhaps inevitable. But the theft

of women's suits and underwear ... In short - they robbed the same population. The history of the Northwestern Army

keeps an incredible number of stories about the most fantastic sloppiness and irresponsibility of officers. During the decisive offensive in October 1919, Colonel Vidyakin in Gatchina was so carried away by the release

newspaper "Prinevsky Krai", which abandoned all the affairs of the headquarters. Well it ended badly...

PASSION FOR GOVERNMENT

The Germans are no more. Estonians give nothing more. They themselves have nothing. Help is promised by the British. But - the British want a "correct" government to appear in Russia. Democratic. (Such as to agree to the secession of Estonia and Finland.) On August 10, the head of the British mission, Marsh, demanded Yudenich's arrival in Reval, at the British consulate. There are already other people gathered there: mostly Mensheviks and Socialist-Revolutionaries. In front of them, March delivered a speech and demanded the immediate establishment of a democratic government and the recognition of Estonian independence. It was 6 hours 20 minutes. "If a government is not formed by 7 o'clock," Marsh declared, "all assistance from the Allies will cease." And he added in Russian with a terrible accent: "We will leave you." On August 11, he already proposed a list of 16 ministers and a "Statement Estonian government. Yudenich is forced to enter the Northwestern government as Minister of War. But the Northwestern government itself does not value a penny, it calls its members the insulting word "socialists". And most importantly, for the future civil administration, it calmly trains its own personnel. Kolchak completely agrees: are there really not enough smart people in St. Petersburg who will establish civil administration? For the short time that the Constituent Assembly had time to meet? In general, whites are formally subordinate to the British. In fact, they keep a fig in their pocket. Estonians see her perfectly, this fig! It was at this time, from July 1919, that Estonia began to test the waters - and would the Bolsheviks give it independence?

PASSION FOR THE BALTFLEET

In the spring of 1919, 2 destroyers of the Baltic Fleet under the command of midshipman Raskolnikov flew, huddled in the fog, to the Tallinn raid and were captured by British ships that suddenly appeared there. The British handed them over to the Estonians. In order of reciprocal hostile

actions, Soviet submarines and destroyers tried to attack British ships and transports with cargo for Yudenich. Since the beginning of August, the British began to bomb Kronstadt, but did not cause serious damage. On the night of August 17-18, at 03:45, English hydroplanes appeared. But this was only a diversionary maneuver: the British hoped that the planes would divert attention, the sailors would not notice how torpedo boats were approaching the ships of the Baltic Fleet. The destroyers "Gavriil" and "Azard" noticed them in time and sank 3 of the 4 British torpedo boats participating in the attack with artillery fire. Their teams were partly killed, partly captured. But the Baltic Fleet also suffered: the floating base-cruiser "Memory of Azov" sank. The battleship "Andrew the First-Called" received a hole, but remained afloat. On August 31, the Soviet submarine "Panther" sank the English

destroyer.

The British helped Yudenich with weapons: they gave 60 guns, six tanks, 120 machine guns. They gave us another 12,000 British and 30,000 Russian rifles, a million rounds of ammunition, and three boxes of hand grenades. Yudenich paid for all this in foreign currency from money transferred to him by Kolchak in

Swedish banks. Yes! Yudenich paid for the delivery of 14 aircraft. The planes didn't show up.

PASSIONS OF POLITICS

August and September are spent preparing a new offensive. And in the rear of Yudenich, the Social Democrats held conferences at which they branded his people as "reactionaries" and "tsarist satraps." They agitated those arriving from German captivity not to join the Northwestern Army. Kolchak recognized Vermont and

supported him. Yudenich considered the detachments of Vermont and Vyrgolich to be part of his army. Western squad. And Vermont did not at all consider that he should obey Yudenich. For a convinced monarchist and Black Hundredist of Vermont, Yudenich is a "Februaryist", a destroyer of Russia. On May 24, Riga was taken. The detachment of Prince Lieven participated in this, the detachments of Vermont and Vyrgolich did not participate. Yudenich believes that now the Western Detachment has completed its task. On July 9, he gives the order to link up with the Northwestern Army. Only Lieven's detachment completed it. August 19, September 3 and 20 - repetition of orders. No answer.

On September 26, Yudenich himself goes to Riga to meet with Vermont. And he refused to come to a meeting with Yudenich. Intercepting trains coming from Germany, Vermont brought his troops to 10 thousand people and took the title of Prince Avalov. A clear impostor. On October 9, 1919, Vermont launched an offensive against Riga to overthrow the Ulmanis government. He had a huge squadron: 140 aircraft! The Latvians effectively defended themselves and did not let the corps into the city. The Bermontians got stuck in the suburbs and on the approaches to Riga. The British squadron went to Riga and began to help not Yudenich at all, but the Latvians: they shot Avalov's positions from ship guns. Vermont sent planes to Denikin to ask him for help. The planes landed near Kiev, on the territory of the local "fathers". The planes were burned along with letters of credence. The pilots could hardly carry their legs, and got to Denikin after many adventures. Denikin, of course, sent Vermont as a soldier. The Vermont army retreated to East Prussia, where the Germans immediately put it all in a concentration camp. And the planes and equipment were handed over to the Latvians hated by Vermont. Vermont's adventures were supported by far-right monarchists, led by Duma deputy Markov. They sought to restore the Romanov dynasty and to restore the "One and Indivisible". In reality, the insane "Bermontiada" crippled Yudenich's offensive.

AUTUMN OFFENSIVE

On September 28, 1919, 17,800 bayonets, 800 sabers, 57 guns, 6 tanks and 2 armored cars of Yudenich's army began their work. With the people of Vermont, "Avalov" would be twice as many. On October 10, the Whites defeated two Red divisions and wedged themselves between the two Red armies. Now it was all about the speed of the operation. What Lenin understood very well: "In a few days, the fate of Petrograd is decided, which means half the fate of Soviet power in Russia." But the pace was not sustained. The 1st Estonian division was supposed to move along the Gulf of Finland, but did not leave. The English fleet did not appear in the Gulf of Finland at all: the British bombarded the positions of Vermont. Nobody wanted to interfere in the Russian civil strife.

Sloppiness and indiscipline affected. On October 15, White General Vetrenko received an order to occupy the Tosno station. October 16 - repeated order. General Vetrenko did not comply with these orders. But because he believed that it was not necessary to occupy Tosno. And trains with reinforcements for the 7th Red Army went through this station. The

next day, Vetrenko announced that his soldiers were tired and needed to rest. And until October 19 he stood in Gatchina. There was an order to occupy Kolpino, but Vetrenko did not comply with this order either. Kolpino stood empty, without troops, until October 21, when the city was occupied by the 5th Latvian division, removed from the protection of the Kremlin. Kolpino - a few kilometers to the Nevsky Zastava. By taking Kolpino, it was possible to give a signal

for an uprising in the city itself. From October 18, the offensive ran out of steam. "For safety" the bridge across the Luga was blown up. Tanks could not cross the river. They dragged 3 tanks to the other side of the Luga: "Brown Bear",

"Ambulance" and "Captain Cromi". According to the plan, the Whites were to reach the outskirts of Petrograd on October 16-17. They left on the 22nd. They did not go to the Obvodny Canal at all. There was no uprising in the city.

RED COUNTEROFFENSIVE

Tsarskoe Selo, Pavlovsk, Gatchina, Luga were under the Whites. From the Pulkovo Heights, with the naked eye, they could see the dome of St. Isaac's Cathedral.

On October 17, Trotsky arrived in Petrograd, on the same day the Directive of the High Command was issued, signed by Kamenev on October 17. And the talented chief of staff, former Major General of the General Staff P.P. Lebedev. The Reds sent the most reliable units to Petrograd. Basically, they arrived from October 17 to October 21 - just in those days when, according to Yudenich's plan, they should have already entered the suburbs of Petrograd. And they were commanded by a classmate of Yudenich, a former Major General of the General Staff of the SI.

Odintsov. In Petrograd, a call was made for 23 ages from 1879 to 1901. Tens of thousands of people dug trenches on the approaches to the city. On October 22, the Reds had an advantage in all types of weapons, except for tanks. They moved west, chasing the whites.

The 15th Army remained southwest of the Whites advancing towards Petrograd. She was not dangerous until she received reinforcements. On October 30, she had a threefold superiority over the whites, and the commander of the Western Front, V.M. Gittis (also from the "former") put it into action in the rear and on the flank of the Whites. On November 7, the

White Army found itself in its summer positions near Luga and continued to retreat. The 15th Red Army took Pskov on November 8. The 7th Army took Yamburg on November 14. Narva became the last stronghold. On mid-November 8, 1919, the Northwestern White Army was pressed against the Estonian border. But now, behind this border, there were not scattered detachments that the Whites had helped six months ago. It was a trained national army that did not expect guests. And she was waiting for the signing of peace and the recognition of independence by Soviet Russia. As early as November 27, fighting was going on, the whites even went over

to counterattacks. On November 26, Yudenich appointed General von Glazenap as commander, and he himself went to Revel: to look for a force that would help to retreat, saving the army. Nobody wanted to accept the army: neither Estonia, nor Latvia, nor Finland. You do not recognize our independence? Do you want to subordinate us to your country? And still asking for help? The allies refused to transfer the army to Denikin on their ships. The property of the Northwestern Army remained on the territory of Estonia: food depots, thousands of wagons loaded with military equipment and 26 locomotives. The army itself could go anywhere without straining "dear allies" at all. But I had to ask: the Estonians captured everything. They did not give away a single locomotive or a set of uniforms. All Yudenich's telegrams to Sazonov in Paris and the Allies and all couriers were delayed

Estonians.

On January 22, 1920, Kolchak ordered the demobilization of the North Western Army. The Estonians offered Yudenich to hand over the currency received from Kolchak - for the accommodation and maintenance of the army. He answered with a categorical refusal. And handed over £227,000 to the Liquidation Commission. Of these amounts, everyone was given a small amount of assistance, and those who wished to continue the war were given funds for travel to their place of service (for example, at Denikin's).

Later, some ranks of the North-Western Army will still fight as part of the 3rd Russian Army, which Wrangel will create on the territory of Poland.



Angry Estonians tried to arrest Yudenich and extradite him to the Soviet Republic. When the car with Yudenich and his family was already rolling towards the Soviet border, fellow soldiers intervened, raising foreign missions to their ears. Winter came early and harsh. And only on December 9, the White Army finally crossed to the left bank of the Narva, to the territory of Estonia. When crossing the border, there was outright robbery. Not only weapons were taken away from people, but food and warm clothes. The funds allocated by Wrangel, if Yudenich had handed them over to Estonia, would have been enough for normal maintenance. But the Russians were kept in camps, at first in the open air. They were fed meagerly, they were taken to cut down the forest. All were ill with typhus.

When asked by the Entente Council, Estonian President Päte replied:
"The Estonian government cannot allow such large masses to feed without giving their work in exchange." 27,000 people crossed the border, 13,000 of them armed, and 3,000 children under 15. According to the doctor G.I. Grossen, by the spring of 1920, at least 10 thousand people died of hunger, cold and typhus. Among them are not only soldiers, but also refugees.

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

On February 2, 1920, a peace treaty between Estonia and the RSFSR was signed. Lenin recognized the independence of not the "Soviet Republic of Estonia", but the real Estonian state. The price for this recognition was Yudenich's army. But less than 20 years will pass and a blow will fall on Estonia. The very state that recognized its independence will agree with Nazi Germany on the division of Europe, and will send its troops into Estonia. 40,000 Estonians will perish or be exiled to Siberia.

Chapter

10

Under General Miller, the Northern Territory began to live much calmer than under the good old Narodnaya Volya Tchaikovsky. Moreover, out of 400,000 people of all inhabitants in Arkhangelsk alone, 38 thousand were repressed. Of these, 8 thousand were shot. More than a thousand died from beatings and diseases. And there were five prisons in Murmansk, and a concentration camp on Mudyug Island in the White Sea. The White Guard Miller did not persecute people for their political opinions. He punished only for real crimes. Already after the invaders left, he carried out a successful offensive on the Pinega front in September-October 1919. During these months, the whites on Murman came to Lake Onega. After the offensive in the Pechora region and on the Railway and Pinega fronts, they were approaching Petrozavodsk. The Whites completely occupied the Pinezhsky district and the Yarensky district of the Vologda province. The usual problem of the Civil War is very stretched fronts, the loss of communication between parts, the lack of absolutely everything. And red

prepare forces.

RED OFFENSIVE

On February 4, 1920, the Reds begin an offensive on the Dvina front. And then in all sectors of the front adjacent to Arkhangelsk. On February 13-15, heavy fighting took place in the Dvina direction. The 4th Northern Rifle Regiment was defeated and went home. Like Krasnov's Cossacks in January 1919. On February 16-18, 1920, the Dvina White Front actually collapsed. On February 19, 1920, the army command and the government left Arkhangelsk on the icebreaker Kozma Minin and the yacht Yaroslavna. Of the 20 thousand white troops on the same ships, 2,500 people sailed, the rest remained under the red ones. Murmansk ... February 21 - Bolshevik uprising in Murmansk. February 23 - the commander of the white Murmansk region, General Skobeltsyn, ordered his units to retreat to the Finnish border. Of the 1,500 people, 800 made it through the blizzard and into the polar night. Soviet power in the North was victoriously restored. Separate parts of the Northern Volunteer White Army continued to resist until the end of March 1920, mostly northern hunters who returned to partisanship.

EXTERMINATION OF THE "BURJUEV"

At first, whites and "bourgeois" were shot right in Arkhangelsk, on the square near the Clifton factory. Then they began to take them to the camp near Kholmogory. By order, a barge with 500 refugees and soldiers was sunk, the monks of the Solovetsky Monastery were killed. Solovki "adapted to the cause" ...

Part VIII.

FLAME HIGHER (1920)

Chapter

1. The End of Denikin's State

CATASTROPHE

In early February 1920, the Whites, led by Colonel Skoblin, crossed the Don ice. With a sudden blow, they occupied the village of Gnilovskaya, went to the flank of Rostov and broke into the city. They captured more than 6 thousand prisoners, 6 armored trains, a lot of military technology.

The volunteer army advanced, formed a wedge. Budyonny advanced towards them, overturning the Kuban Cossacks. Budyonny simply thrashed the whites, crushing them. The Don cavalry under the command of General Guy went into battle ... Budyonny also threw them back, went to the rear of the volunteers / Fearing encirclement, the white army itself left

Rostov. Ahead is another water barrier - the Kuban River. On it you can keep the defense. The Reds were pushing. From time to time, the Drozdovites turned

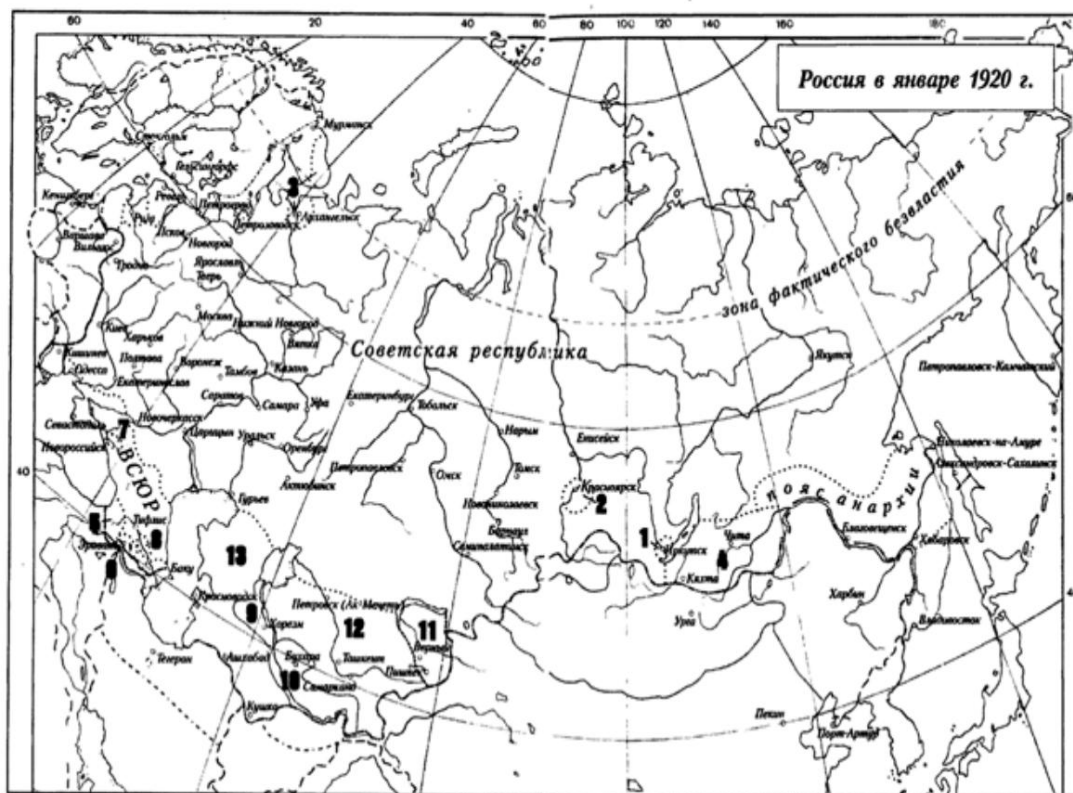
around in a square. A new battle broke out under the village of Yegorlytskaya. He struck the participants with fatigue and at the same time with cruelty on both sides. No one tried to outflank the enemy or hide from fire. The artillery of both the Reds and the Whites hit with direct fire, from a distance of 3 versts at each other and at the enemy cavalry. The red cavalry went rampart after rampart.

The Reds were outnumbered. In this battle, the Kuban Cossacks did not shoot at the Reds, their cavalry did not budge. Their attack could be decisive, but they stood still.

Then the Kuban Cossacks drove the boats away. The volunteer army crossed the Kuban by swimming or over the railway bridge. Yekaterinodar was filled with carts, carts, convoys, refugees, warehouses, the wounded, infantry, cavalry, and rear institutions. They called a different number of people thrown from the bridge by a crowd or jumped off themselves - from 100 to 500. On March 17, the Red Army took Yekaterinodar.

The Don Cossack circle decided to express no confidence in Denikin and break off relations with the Volunteer Army. In the Kuban, the "greens" attacked the whites all the time: they smashed the carts, attacked the stragglers parts.

Novorossiysk was completely unprepared for evacuation. Up to 40 thousand troops and the same number of refugees accumulated here. On March 27, the Reds entered the city. On ships and barges, they managed to take away 25 thousand whites, at best 10 thousand refugees. There was a fight for a place on board. The 3rd Drozdovsky Regiment covered the evacuation. He was forgotten on the shore, Kutepov specially returned for his people on the destroyer Pylkiy. Under the fire of the red batteries, the "Ardent" barely left, overloaded beyond measure.



1. Центросоюз эсеров
2. Территория, контролируемая Зиневичем и городским ополчением эсеров
3. Территория, еще контролируемая Советским правительством
4. Читинский особый округ
5. Пруссия
6. Армения
7. Кубанское казачье войско

8. Терское казачье войско
9. Хива
10. Бухара
11. Самаркандское казачье войско
12. Туркестанская автономная советская республика
13. Области, пока не завоеванные красными

The young forty-year-old generals Kutepov, Slashchev, Wrangel, Vitkovsky believed that Denikin was to blame for the catastrophe. Even more blamed the Chief of Staff of the All-Union Socialist League, General I.P. Romanovsky. Romanovsky went into exile together with Denikin... In the summer of 1920, already in Constantinople, right in the church, someone emptied a pistol clip into Romanovsky's back. By March 30, the Reds occupied the entire North Caucasus to Petrovsky, and advanced through Azerbaijan to the south, into Persia.

BROTHERS GEORGIANS

Near Novorossiysk, tens of thousands of Cossacks and civilians were captured by the Reds. Some Cossacks went to the mountains of the Western Caucasus. There they are like the "Army of the Revival of Russia" under the command of General M.A. Fostikova waged a guerrilla war until September 1920, when about 5 thousand Kubans were evacuated through Georgia to the Crimea. The rest, mostly civilians, walked along the coast to the south - they hoped to go to Georgia. The Georgians set up barriers and declared that they were not going to quarrel with Soviet Russia because of them. Some people still went to Georgia through the mountain passes. Famine and typhus broke out among others. They themselves were

already moving towards the Red Amiya. The real chance to survive was primarily among the armed, who were in the army. There was a war with Poland. Cossacks and even White Guards began to be taken into the Red Army. The General Staff made an official appeal to the Russian officers: help your fatherland!

External enemy, the Poles are coming! It may seem incredible, but Denikin agreed with the logic of the Reds. Denikin and called on everyone to fight in the ranks of the Red Army with the Poles. Only 60 people left the Crimea... And in the North Caucasus, joining the Red Army became the only chance, and at least 3 thousand people used it.

ODESSA AND THE SOUTH

The headquarters of the French commander-in-chief in Constantinople promised ships for evacuation and "agreed that Romania would accept refugees" ... Three times less than the promised ships arrived. At the first close skirmish, the ships withdrew. Only the American Captain McKinley, in a storm and under fire, loaded refugees, roaring

Sirens said goodbye to the Russian land. The same scenes took place in Nikolaev and Kherson: a crowd of thousands rushed to the ships, not everyone had time. From Odessa, a crowd of thousands of refugees moved to the Romanian border - it is about 30 kilometers from Odessa. They wrote about it this way: "On February 8, the Red Army liberated Odessa, on February 13, Tiraspol, a few days later, on the banks of the Dniester, masses of White Guards who did not have time to escape abroad were taken prisoner."

Chapter

2. New Soviet Intervention, Or: The Third Attempt at World Revolution ("To Warsaw! To Berlin!")

Denikin retreats. On February 2, 1920, the Soviet Republic is talking about a truce with Poland... It wants to calmly finish off Denikin. The Polish General Haller spoke quite frankly: "Too quick liquidation of Denikin does not correspond to our interests. We would prefer that his resistance lasted ... Of course, it was not about real help to Denikin, but only about prolonging his agony. Prolonging the agony of Denikin, on April 21, 1920, the Poles conclude an agreement with the Petliura government: on a joint war with both the Bolsheviks and the White Army. On March 5, 1920, the Poles and Petliura strike in the direction of Mozyr. The Soviet Republic proposes a truce. The Poles reply that the truce can only be partial, and in the southwest they will continue their offensive. In April 1920, the Bolsheviks are trying with all their might to strengthen the Western and Southwestern fronts. They are transferring the 1st Cavalry Army of Budyonny from the North Caucasus to the Uman region. April 25, 1920 - The Polish army begins to advance along the entire front. According to official figures, on the Western Front 65,500 Poles marched against 72,500 Red Army men, and on the Southwestern Front, 52,500 Poles against 15,000 Red Army men. By the spring of 1920, the number of those drafted into the Red Army exceeded four million people, including about 1,800,000 combat personnel. Another question is that desertion remains problem No. 1, and the combat effectiveness of the remaining ones is doubtful.

By the time of the offensive of the Poles, the front passed in Belarus along the river. Berezina, in Ukraine - along the line of the river. Slovechna - Novograd-Volynsky - Novo-Miropol - St. Sinyava - Letichev - Derazhnya - Novaya Ushitsa -

Mogilev-Podolsky. The Red Army rolls back to Kyiv, Kremenchug, Odessa. On May 6, 1920, Polish and Ukrainian troops took Kyiv and united at Vinnitsa. The Ukrainian People's Committee created the last civilian government of Ukraine headed by V.

Prokopovich. Not for long. On May 14, the front stabilized along the line Kyiv - Belaya Tserkov - Lipovets

- Gaisin - Yampol. From that time on, the Red Army began to go over to counteroffensives, but every time it rolled back. On May 26, a new force rolled up: the First Cavalry of Budyonny. Smashing along the road Makhno and other fathers, smaller ones, she immediately went to the enemy. According to the plans of the Soviet command, she was supposed to move to Karatin.

Dzerzhinsky became the head of the rear of the Southwestern Front. On June 5, the First Cavalry broke through the front of the Poles south of Skvira: Zhytomyr breakthrough. On June 6, the First Cavalry entered the Kyiv-

Kazatin railway, threatening the rear of the 3rd Polish Army. July 7 occupied Zhitomir and Berdichev. At the same time, on June 5, the Fastov group reached the White Church, and the 12th

Army crossed the Dnieper north of Kyiv. The Polish 3rd Army began to retreat to avoid encirclement. On June 9, the First Cavalry overturned the advanced chapps of the 2nd Polish Army and closed the ring around the 3rd Polish Army. The 6th Polish Army, having lost support on the left flank, also began to roll back to the west. On June 12, 1920, the Red Army entered Kyiv for the fourth time during the Civil War.

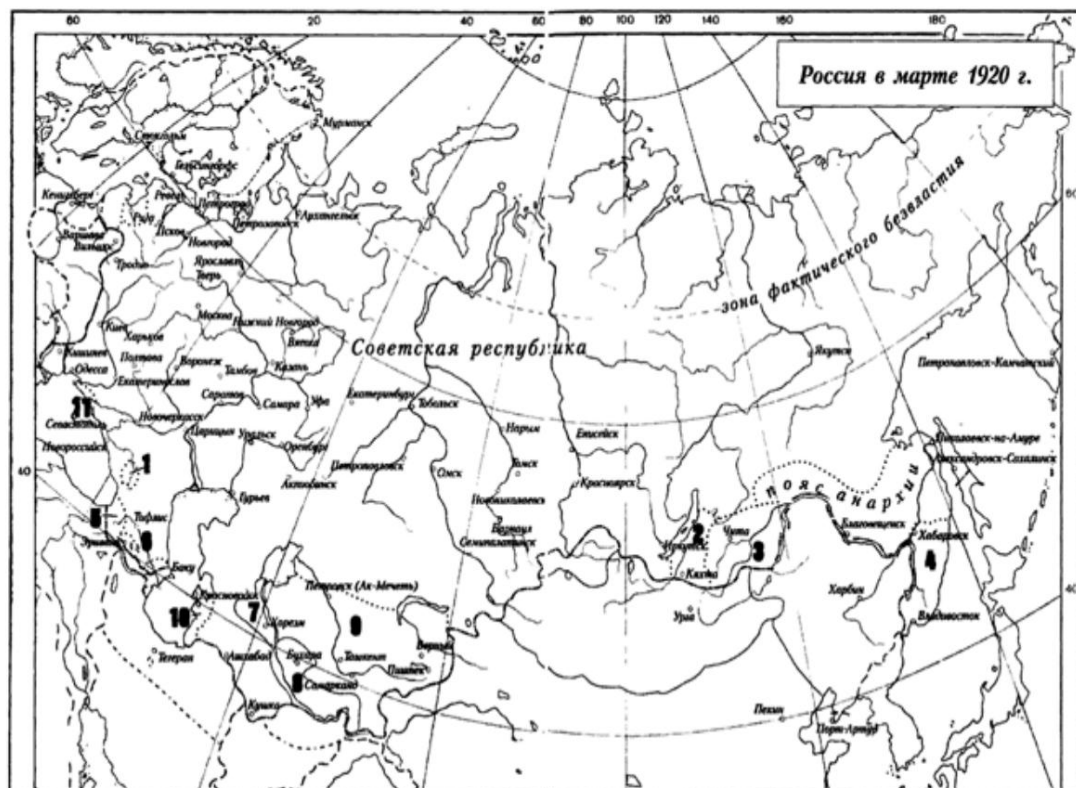
And this time, she

didn't leave. The Ukrainian Soviet Republic was proclaimed throughout Eastern Ukraine. By June 24, the Red Army had marched almost 200 km to the west. An excellent example of a favorable strategic position in the center of the country: in a matter of days, from June 12 to June 24, 1920, the Western Front was replenished with such a number of Red Army soldiers that instead of two armies, four appeared on it, and another separate Mozyr group. Among them are 24,000 communists and 3,000 Komsomol members. The Military Academy of the General Staff sends almost 1

On July 4, the Western Front went on the offensive. On July 11, the Reds took Minsk.

CURZON'S ULTIMATUM

The British would like to peacefully coexist with Soviet Russia. Well, I want to save my new ally, Poland, from defeat. The ultimatum of British Foreign Minister Curzon on July 12, 1920 reads: the RSFSR should stop at the line of demarcation adopted by the Supreme Soviet of the Entente and start negotiations with Poland and Wrangel.



1. Партизанские отряды генерала М.А. Фостикова
2. Временная земская власть Прибайкалья (12-30 марта 1920 г.)
3. Читинский особый округ
4. Областная земская управа
5. Грузия
6. Армения

7. Хива
8. Бухара
9. Туркестанская автономная советская республика
10. Области, пока не завоеванные красными
11. Государство Врангеля

When the future frontiers in Eastern Europe are demarcated in 1945, Poland's frontier will run straight along the Curzon Line. It was not by chance that this line was drawn along the borders of the mass settlement of Poles.

Neither the Bolsheviks nor the Poles like this line. After all, if Curzon's plan was accepted, then all the Polish units that had already reached Kyiv and Odessa would have to give up the occupied territories. Lenin seemed to have agreed... Negotiations were underway, the Poles already felt that the worst was over, victory... Meanwhile, the communists were pulling up more and more new forces. On July 17, having driven the enemy, the Soviet government rejected Curzon's ultimatum. The Communists once again used their secret weapon: subversive activities in the countries of the West. In England alone there were 300 committees of the Hands Off Soviet Russia organization. It was possible to organize the refusal of port workers to load ships with military cargo for Poland. Britain sent only its military advisers to Poland. A weapon almost did not help. July 22 Poland asks for peace.

THE WORLD REVOLUTION AGAIN

Peace negotiations began only on 17 August. The Soviet side pulled with them. She dragged on until the crushing blow of the Poles broke their plans. In early August, the First Cavalry crossed the river. Bug, the Western Front reached Bialystok and Brest, the 12th Army occupied Kovel and advanced on the Hill, the 14th Army moved towards Tarnopol.



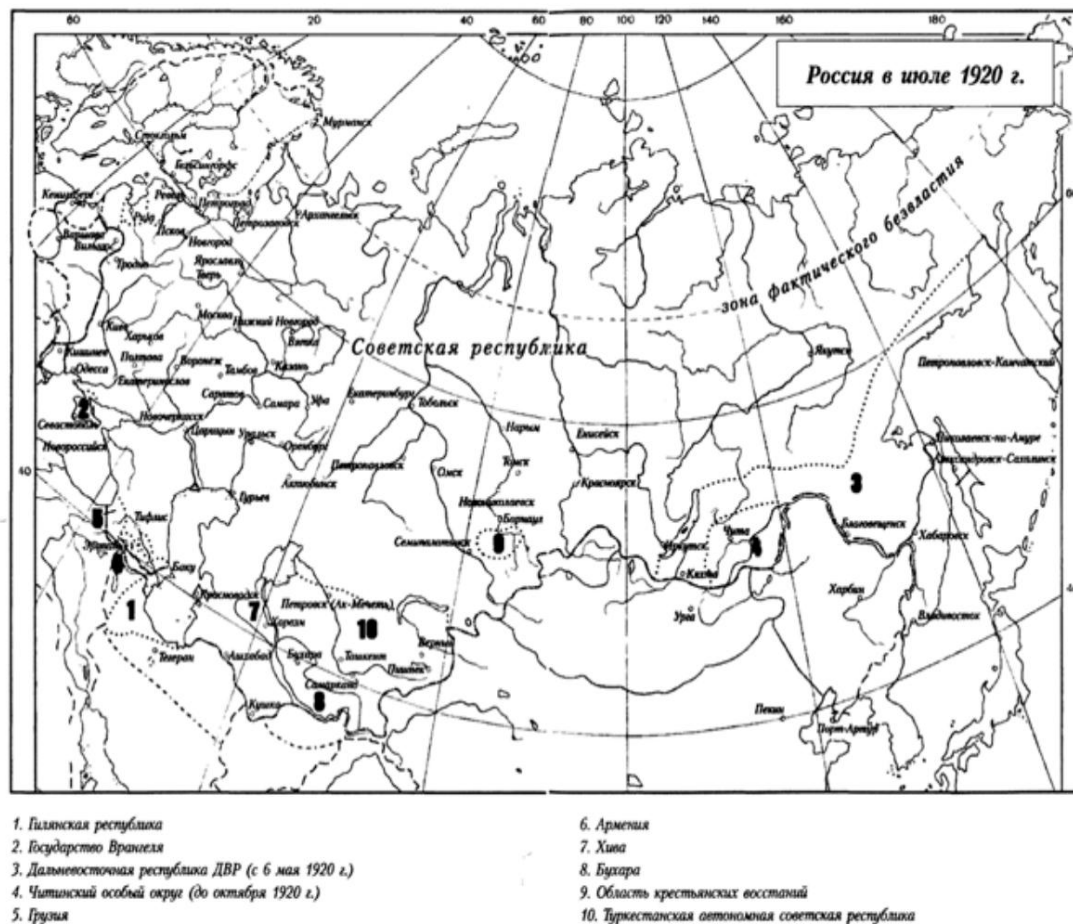
By mid-August, the First Cavalry of Budyonny was fighting 10 km from Lvov, and the troops of the Western Front of Tukhachevsky were already rolling along the indigenous Polish places. The advanced units of the front were on the outskirts of Warsaw, in some places the Red Army reached the Vistula. On Polish territory occupied by the Red Army, the Provisional Polish Revolutionary Committee, a pro-Soviet proletarian Marxist organization, was organized. In Bialystok, a "government of Poland" was created, consisting of Markhevsky, Dzerzhinsky, Pruchniak, Kohn and Unshlikht. In Ternopil they created exactly the same puppet "government" of the Galician Soviet Republic, headed by a certain Zatonsky. And behind Galicia lay Hungary ...

On the Western Front, the 1st Polish Red Army was urgently formed. And Dzerzhinsky began to call the Poles into it. A separate Spartak brigade of Germans was also created here. In a word: World Revolution again! According to Lenin, "our advance towards Warsaw had such a powerful impact on Western Europe and the entire world situation that it completely upset the balance of the struggling internal and

external political forces.

In August 1920 alone, the Communist Party of Germany received 2 million marks. For comparison, the Communist Party of England received 10 thousand pounds, and the whole East - only 100,000 thousand rubles. Tukhachevsky directly announced in his order on the Western or Polish front: "On our bayonets we will bring happiness and peace to working humanity! To Warsaw! To Berlin!"

Pravda also came out with headlines: "To Warsaw! To Berlin!"



Curzon's peacekeeping notes were now rejected outright. Lenin declared that Curzon wanted "to wrest victory from his hands by means of fraudulent machinations." He demanded "to expedite orders for a frenzied intensification of the offensive."

"MIRACLES ON THE VISTULA"

The crushing counterattack of the Polish army on August 16, 1920 in Poland itself is called the "miracle on the Vistula". It seemed that everything was lost, the front was falling apart, Pilsudski left for Warsaw... But Pilsudski did not run away from the front at all. Taking advantage of the fact that the Reds had almost no intelligence, he imperceptibly accumulated a powerful fist: 50

thousand people with 30 tanks, 250 artillery pieces, ten armored trains. Tukhachevsky's army is larger and stronger than any of the armies of 1918-1919. But even in the offensive it dissipates, weakens. On August 16, the mighty Polish fist quite suddenly launched a counterattack on Tukhachevsky's flanks. 70 aircraft, rising from airfields near Lublin and Warsaw, continuously bombed and poured machine-gun fire on Red Army columns and cavalry. The dense mass of Red Army soldiers was dispersed by artillery fire. People broke up into small detachments, clung to the ground, scattered through the forests. But the Polish soldiers did not let them run far. There were up to 100 thousand prisoners. The Reds rolled back, were pressed against East Prussia, and only crossing the border saved them from extermination. It becomes obvious that it will not work to capture Poland. There will also be no march on Berlin, no "liberation of the proletariat" in the countries of Europe. In the USSR, the honor to organize the "miracle on the Vistula" was always attributed to the French general Veprez ... They did not want to admit that the Poles could do anything without the French. But it was not Veprezh who developed the plan at all, but the Russian General Sologub, one of the officers of Pilsudski's headquarters. In general, Russian White Guards on the side of Pilsudski fought up to 10 thousand people. 8 thousand of them were consolidated into the 3rd Western Army of General Wrangel. The army was operationally subordinated to Pilsudski, and politically subordinated only to Wrangel.

MIRACLE UNDER Lviv

Simultaneously with the "miracle on the Vistula", a blow of the same force was delivered to the First Cavalry of Budyonny. Aviation and artillery worked against the cavalry, and in a few days they ground everyone who wanted to fight. According to the emotional words of the commander of the 13th division, General Pakhutsky: "Without the help of American pilots, we would have failed to hell here long ago!" "Americans" for him

were the Poles who came from the United States ... Budyonny did not comply with the order to go to the aid of Tukhachevsky - and not because he did not want to. The first Horse ran, and stopped only after 200 kilometers from Lviv. Official propaganda explained the failure of the Red Army by purely tactical errors: "The troops were not allowed to consolidate their positions, the advanced units were brought too far forv

reserves and ammunition were left too far in the rear, without ammunition, without reserves, the front line was extended indefinitely and, consequently, the breakthrough of the front was facilitated.

WAS A VICTORY POSSIBLE

It is very possible that the victory of the Reds was indeed real. They could well enter Warsaw and Krakow... The question is: what would happen next? Poland was

saved from the establishment of Soviet power not only by the mistakes of the Red Command. The threat of the conquest of Poland by the Russians (white or red - it doesn't matter) united both the upper and lower classes of society, both "louts" and "angels". Even those who six months ago did not even cross their minds signed up for the army. Take the red Polish cities - they would have to deal not only with their proteges and hired "proletarians", but also with the partisan movement, with the Polish army retreating into the forests ... During the occupation of Poland by Hitler from 1939 to 1944, the Craiova Army fought in forests and was never completely defeated. In 1920, the communists would have received the same. The Communists have always won, removing forces from some fronts and throwing them on more relevant ones. This time they were physically unable to throw large forces against Poland. At the height of the Polish War on August 5, 1920, the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks recognized the "Kuban-Wrangel Front" as the main one and sent reinforcements there, and not against Poland. Wrangel's troops pulled back 14 rifle and 7 cavalry divisions. It was not in vain that the Reds recruited captured White Guards to fight against Poland and asked Denikin not to interfere with them at least! I didn't have enough strength...

MINE UNDER PEACE IN EUROPE

On October 12, 1920, in Riga, two fragments of the Russian Empire, the Soviet of Deputies and the Second Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, concluded an armistice agreement. On October 18 hostilities ceased and a peace treaty was signed between Soviet Russia and Poland. According to the Riga Peace Treaty, Western Ukraine and Western Belarus departed to Poland. The Second Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth consisted of 311 thousand kilometers of Polish territory proper and of 180 thousand square meters. km of the territory of Lithuania, Belarus and Ukraine. 30% of the population of the Second Speech

The Commonwealth were not Poles. Well, and also the "Vilna conflict": after all, Poland occupied Vilna, and the Lithuanians considered it theirs ... Poland achieved not all of its goals, but many. And Poland thanked its allies very simply: it forgot about their existence. That Petlyura, that Wrangel. Peace with Poland gave Soviet Russia the strength to put an end to Wrangel.

Chapter

3

HEAD OF THE STATE

After the Novorossiysk evacuation in March-April 1920, Denikin's authority fell to zero. The authority of his harsh critic P.A. Wrangel grew unusually. February 9, 1920 P.A. Wrangel resigns due to disagreements with Denikin. On February 21, an order was issued by the General Staff on the "dismissal" of Wrangel. Wrangel is already preparing to leave on an English ship for Serbia, when he learns that the Military Council has refused to trust Denikin. White needs a new Commander-in-Chief! April 4, 1920 in Sevastopol at the Military Council P.A. Wrangel was unanimously elected Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Russia. Not of his own free will, but under the pressure of his entourage, Denikin issues the order: "1. Lieutenant General Baron Wrangel is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces in the South of Russia. 2. To everyone who honestly walked with me in a difficult struggle, a deep bow. Lord, give victory to the army, save Russia. Lieutenant General Denikin. April 5, 1920 Denikin went to England, then to Belgium.

DEFENSE OF THE CRIMEA

Back in the spring of 1920, General Yakov Aleksandrovich Slashchev managed to keep the Crimean Peninsula from the Reds. He had 3 thousand people, and on March 8 the Estonian, Latvian and 46th divisions of the Red Army marched against him.

Slashchev chose a simple and ingenious tactic: he created two lines of fortifications on the narrow, from 8 to 23 km, Perekop isthmus. From the north, the line of fortifications was weaker, the enemy could easily break through it. When the resistance became difficult, Slashchev's soldiers crossed the southern line of fortifications, more powerful. The enemy found himself on a flat, like a table, isthmus, from where there was nowhere to go - the sea was on all sides. The banks are steep, up to 5 meters. No water, freezing cold. Nowhere to hide from enemy fire. And then 9 white planes struck at a dense concentration of troops. On March 8, the Reds captured Perekop, and on March 10 they retreated. Thanks to Slashchev, the Crimea remains the last land of the Whites. On April 13-14, Latvian riflemen, the 3rd rifle and 8th red cavalry cavalry attacked Perekop. 12 De Havillands put the red cavalry to flight with machine-gun fire and bombardment. On Taganash, Slashchev placed a regimental band in front of the troops; The cadets attacked the Reds under artillery fire, to the music. Three times units of the 13th Red Army took Perekop and rolled back three times with huge losses.

IN THE SPACES OF TAVRIA

On May 20, 1920, Wrangel issued an appeal: "Listen, Russian people, what we are fighting for: For the desecrated faith and its offended shrines. For the liberation of the Russian people from the yoke of the communists, vagabonds and convicts who completely ruined Holy Rus'. To end the internecine strife. For the fact that the peasant, acquiring ownership of the land he cultivates, would be engaged in peaceful labor. For true freedom and law to reign in Rus'. For the Russian people to choose their own Owner. Help me, Russian people, save the Motherland. General Wrangel. Despite the war with Poland, the Reds are amassing huge armies near Kakhovka. The strike force of this army should be 20 armored trains. On June 7, the Whites outran the Reds; they escaped from the "neck of the Crimean bottle" and attacked first. The Whites dismantled the rails, and the armored trains of the Reds did not pass.

The Whites tried to use the technique: they launched tanks and armored cars forward. Nothing good came of it: Soviet batteries shot at tanks and armored cars with direct fire. The war was fought with incredible ferocity. Half of the cavalry perished in the attack on the Latvian square. Captain Gudim-Levkovich was hoisted up on bayonets and held in front of the ranks like a banner. The Whites destroyed the Latvian regiment to the last man. No prisoners were taken. In 1919, Kappel was the first to go on "psychic attacks". Now the cadets and red cadets marched into the bayonet without firing a shot. In hand-to-hand combat, no one shouted "Hurrah", even the wounded died in silence. The participants will remember this forever: the machine guns are silent, the companies are silently marching along the flowering steppe. Only grasses whistle, but boots thump dully. On June 12, the Reds began to retreat. The Whites did not pursue: up to half of the available staff dropped out. In the Kutepovsky corps, all battalion and company commanders were killed or seriously injured. The Whites took the Kherson region and entered the Donbass. And the strength melted away. Common problems advancing in the Civil War. This time there was no usual "feed-in" from the local white underground. On June 28, the Reds moved fresh forces: the 1st Cavalry Corps of Dmitry Petrovich Zhloba (former Dumenko), 8 thousand people. Only 35 thousand bayonets and 10 thousand sabers against 22 thousand bayonets and 2 thousand sabers of Wrangel.

AIRCRAFT AGAINST cavalry

Reinforced by the 2nd Cavalry Division, artillery, armored cars and an armored train, the Redneck Corps broke through the front and went to Melitopol. If successful, he would cut the White army in half and cut it off from

the Crimea. White cavalry was extremely small: most of the horses remained near Novorossiysk. Aviation took its place again. On the night of June 28-29, Tkachev's pilots were ordered to stop the Redneck's corps at any cost.

11 De Havillands

took to the air. The first bursts of bombs put the horses to flight. They overturned carts and carts, threw riders, rushed through the fences. Freed from bombs, the planes flew over the steppe itself, pouring water on the enemy from machine guns. By evening, Zhloba had lost up to 400 fighters and up to 500 horses. The next day he again tried to speak ... He had an overwhelming advantage over the white cavalry. Wrangel demanded any

at the cost of standing against the enemy: it was necessary to pull up the Kutepov infantry, hit in the rear. The infantry did. Without letting Goon through, the guns rolled out to an open position, hitting them with direct fire. There weren't enough horses. The Whites rolled their guns on themselves in order to get the Redneck to the flank. flew again aircraft.

By the evening of June 30, the Redneck Corps ceased to exist as an organized combat unit. The Reds fled to the north. There, four armored trains were waiting for them on the high embankment of the Tokmak railway. From the south came infantry with artillery. On July 3, White closed the ring. Of the 12,000 Redneck Corps, only 2,000 remained. There were about 4 thousand prisoners, the rest died. Tkachev's actions entered the history of military science for a long time. At the flight courses of the Red Army, this was taught as an example of the actions of aircraft against cavalry. The victory in Northern Tavia extended the existence of the Crimea for several more months. Wrangel liberated Tavia to the borders with the Don Army Region, Kherson and Yekaterinoslav provinces. But the Bolsheviks had human and material resources. They quickly made up for their losses and began to prepare a new offensive. The machine, organized by Trotsky, threshed again. Moreover, the landing of Generals Ulagay and Slashchev near Novorossiysk did not bring success. When the Whites landed near Novorossiysk on August 7, 1920, the well-known Atarbekov machine-gunned 2,000 people—all prisoners in prisons. The people didn't revolt. There was no replenishment. The Whites were unable to secure the Black Sea region; could not even go to the Kuban. As a result, the state of Wrangel occupied only the Crimea and its environs.

VALIANT ALLIES AGAIN

On April 2, 1920, the British gave the Whites an ultimatum: either they start negotiations with the Bolsheviks, or the British stop all help. It will not be given under any circumstances. Wrangel declares: negotiations must be prepared, he asks to continue assistance for two months, then he will begin negotiations with the Bolsheviks. At first, Britain buys into this lie. Lord Curzon sent a decisive note to Chicherin - do not fight! — threatening otherwise to send the British fleet to the Black Sea to protect the Whites.

But a week later, Curzon demands negotiations immediately. Whites lie, they are unreliable! With the onset of Wrangel, the shares of oil companies and those selling grain went down. When retreating - up. In his July 12 ultimatum, Curzon demands that the Bolsheviks stop their offensive in Transcaucasia (there "British interests" are affected!). Curzon demands from the Bolsheviks ... to discuss with Wrangel the conditions for the honorable surrender of the Crimea. At the same time, the British sent a commission of the Red Cross to the Crimea, where there were many intelligence officers ... There was a real chance of information leaking to the Bolsheviks. The French are pursuing a different policy: they really need a counterbalance against Germany for the future. The old principle of diplomacy: "against whom we will be friends." They put it on Poland ... But Poland didn't "pull" too much as a serious military force. August 10 The Government of the South of Russia is recognized by France "de facto". The Wrangel government is the only Russian government recognized by foreigners during the Civil War. Neither Komuch, nor the Siberian government, nor even the Directory received this honor. Until now, the allies have recognized only non-Russian governments: Latvia, Estonia, Finland, Poland, Georgia. And at the same time, foreigners frankly profited, taking advantage of the weakness of the "Don currency". "History will say: "Russia died not so much from the revolution as from speculation," wrote the Vechernye Slovo newspaper in the editorial "Labor and Speculation." Indeed: to sell bread, tobacco or wool for currency or for worthless "banknotes" of the white government? Give it to the white commissaries practically for nothing or sell it? During the six months of his reign, Wrangel allowed 3 million poods (48,000 tons) of bread, hundreds of thousands of poods of salt, tobacco, f

STATE OF CRIMEA

Wrangel reorganized the remaining units of the All-Union Socialist League, strengthened the discipline and morale of the troops. Since May 11, 1920, the armed forces of Crimea have been called the Russian Army. But Wrangel understood well: in order to win the Civil War, we need not troops and not army operations, but politics. He attracts politicians: the closest employee of Stolypin A.V. Krivosheina, G.V. Glinka, former Deputy Minister

agriculture, the famous economist B.P. Struve, P.N. Savitsky (the future "Eurasian"). He creates a Council under the Commander-in-Chief. Since August 10, after the recognition by France, this is the Government of the South of Russia. On May 25, 1920, a new "Land Law" was announced. The land is transferred to the private ownership of the peasants (with the payment of 1/5 of the harvest for the former landowners' land). The law assigned to the peasants in private ownership all the lands that were actually at their disposal, and freed them from the power of the community. The Law on Land on July 28 was logically supplemented by the Law on the Volost Zemstvo. In place of the anarchy that arose after the abolition of the soviets, the arbitrariness of the commandants and randomly appointed officials, was the people's self-government. Wrangel sees: the "volunteer" policy led to wars with other anti-Bolshevik forces: Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan. Wrangel recognized the independence of Estonia, Georgia, Latvia, Lithuania, Finland. July 28, the Law on the autonomy of the Cossack regions is introduced; it was supposed to give autonomy to Ukraine. According to Prince V.A. Obolensky, there was a "restructuring of the entire state system on a new social basis." No need to imagine Wrangel as a kind of sweet liberal. Reforms are carried out with a hard hand. Kutepov hangs provocateurs and Bolshevik agitators. The mayor of Sevastopol, Usov, complains about Kutepov's arbitrariness. And Wrangel answers with the specificity of a military man: "Kutepov is following my orders ... I don't want to figure out who is right: am I giving these orders, or you. I have a responsibility to the army and the population ... And I will not hesitate to increase the number of those hanged by one more, even if you turn out to be this person. There was a catastrophic shortage of personnel. I had to rely either on the socialists as politicians, or on the tsarist officials as managers. And people are clearly

incompatible. And there is little sense from each category. Why are there reforms at all? Is it time? Wrangel wrote: "It is not by a triumphal procession from the Crimea to Moscow that Russia can be liberated, but by the creation, at least on a piece of Russian land, of such an order and such conditions of life that would pull to itself all the th

And in a conversation with V.V. Shulgin: "What am I trying to achieve? I strive to make life possible in the Crimea, at least on this patch of land ... here you have communism there, that is, famine and emergency, but here: a land reform is underway, a volost zemstvo is being introduced, order and possible freedom are being established ... strangles, no one torments you. ... I really need to buy time so that ... the glory has gone: that one can live in the Crimea. Then it will be possible to move forward - more slowly than under Denikin, slowly securing what was captured. Then the provinces taken from the Bolsheviks will be the source of our strength, and not our weakness, as was the case before. It is necessary to draw them into the struggle in essence ... So that they also fight, so that they have something to fight for ... "In the summer and autumn of 1920, peasant walkers from various provinces converge in the Crimea - to see how it turns out with the land ?! It was after the announcement of the "Land Law" on June 7 that the Russian army broke out of the Crimean "bottle" like a champagne cork. But there is absolutely no time.

END

While the Soviet-Polish war is going on, the Bolsheviks do not have enough strength to crush Wrangel. They are negotiating with the hero of the Crimea, with General Slashchev. There is also a version according to which

Slashchev himself began these negotiations. Yakov Alexandrovich Slashchev ... Hereditary military man, son of a colonel. He graduated from the Great War as a colonel, was awarded the St. George Cross of the 4th degree, the St. George weapon, and was wounded five times. In the Volunteer Army since the beginning of 1918. Very brave, adventurous, ambitious. Cruel. Incredible painter. He walked in a specially designed suit: a white dolman and purple leggings. Wrangel was repeatedly reported: he behaves strangely, makes incomprehensible speeches, dresses inappropriately ... "What do you care? - Wrangel answers the slander. "Even if he sticks a peacock feather up his ass and continues to fight just as well, it doesn't matter."



It turns out that Slashchev's personal qualities can make him a toy in the hands of the Bolsheviks. There are 30 generals in conspiracy with him. Purpose: to kill Wrangel and let the Red Army into the Crimea. It's hard to say how history might have turned out. But on August 17, 1920, the war with Poland ended, and the Reds could take on Wrangel ... Without "court conspirators" in his ranks. According to Soviet historians, the Poles promised "for the help rendered to them by Wrangel, to help Wrangel defeat the Red Army and restore the power of the landowners and capitalists in Soviet Russia." Not true. Wrangel was left alone. The Poles solved only their own problems.

KAHOVSKY BRIDGE HAND

On August 7, the Reds crossed the Dnieper near Kakhovka and began to push Wrangel's forces. In two weeks, they created the Kakhovka bridgehead here. 3 defensive positions: external, 55 km long, the main position, 30 km long, from two lines of trenches, and the bridgehead - near Kakhovka itself. The depth of the bridgehead is 12-15 km. Dozens of kilometers of ditches, ramparts, barbed wire. Tens of thousands mobilized for work, of which not all returned home. The Whites are well aware of the value of the Kakhovka bridgehead. It is only 70 km from Perekop. Accumulate any army here, and in a matter of

days will be on the outskirts of the Crimea. But there is no longer any strength to gouge the Kakhovka bridgehead. Wrangel makes a decision: to bypass the Kakhovka bridgehead from the north. The Zadneprovsk operation in October 1920 ends in complete failure: tens of thousands of Red Army soldiers roll on a few thousand white troops. It is already clear to everyone who will win. Fortifications are hastily erected on Perekop. The Turkish rampart remained from the Crimean khans of the 17th-18th centuries. 11 km long, up to 10 m high and up to 15 m thick at the base. At the top of the Turkish Wall, a line of trenches with machine-gun nests is dug out, a ditch 5 to 10 meters deep has been dug in front of it. 20-25 km to the south, a second defensive strip was equipped - the Yushun position (it is also called Ishunskaya). 6 lines were built on the Chongar Peninsula and the Arabat Spit trenches.

Great work in preparation for the defense. It seems that in the fall of 1920, the mobile, impetuous Civil War could turn into a defensive one. And it would have passed if two different Russian states had arisen: white and red. Already in October 1920, the Kakhovka bridgehead and Perekop gloomily look at each other from a distance of 70 km.

STORM OF PEREKOP

On November 8, 1920, the Reds, under the command of Frunze (commander of the Southern Front) and Blucher (commander of the shock group), together with their ally Nestor Makhno, launched a decisive offensive. "Everything on Wrangel!" "Queue for Wrangel!"

White 28 thousand people in the Russian army. Of these, 8 thousand cannot go to the front: they are guarding the "green" partisans in the mountains or are serving as garrison. 250 artillery pieces, 5 armored trains, 20 armored vehicles (the last tanks were burned during the Zadneprovsk operation).

Red more than 100 thousand. They have fewer gun barrels, but many more machine guns. Makhno

has his own maneuver: on the night of November 8, ford the Sivash Bay. The west wind drives away the water, the bay becomes passable. On the morning of November 8, the Makhnovists captured the fortifications behind the Lithuanian Wall. During the day, the direction of the wind changed, the water level in the bay began to rise. But you can cross the bay! Especially if you go through

fords. The exits from the fords are mined - this way you can put local men to work ... This operation is bashfully called by the Reds like this: "The inhabitants of the villages of Vladimirovka and Stroganovka were mobilized for safety work on the fords." Reality: residents of both sexes were driven into minefields, waist-deep in water. And then units of the 7th Cavalry Division went through the Sivash. The main forces, on the night of November 8, began the assault on the Turkish Wall. Frunze built the offensive in waves. The distance between the waves was 150-1200 meters. The first wave - grenade throwers, wire cutters. The second and third are assault. Fourth - "cleaners". Fifth and sixth are reserved. The first three assaults bogged down. On the evening of the 8th, a blow to the defenders from the flank, from those who broke through the Sivash, became real. White began to retreat to the Yushun position. The fourth assault at 3:30 on November 9 was successful: the Turkish Wall was defended only by those who remained to cover. They all died. By the end of November 9, Frunze launched an attack on the Yushun position, outlining the main points of breakthroughs along the water's edge of the Krasnoe and Staroe lakes. Wrangel threw all his reserves into battle. Frunze brought the 7th and 16th cavalry divisions into action. He still has reserves, but Wrangel does not. By November 11, the Reds took the Yushun positions. By the morning of November 12, the Reds in the Chongar direction completed the crossing over the Sivash (there are no more mines at the fords) and occupied the Taganash station. The White Army faced the threat of double encirclement and encirclement. She began a retreat along the entire front to the ports of the southern coast of Crimea. Reds can move in any direction. On November 15, the First Cavalry Army took Sevastopol and Feodosia. On November 16, the whole Crimea went to the Reds. There were no battles for these cities. Many smaller cities were taken by the allies - the "green" and red partisans. The four-day battles, the assault on Perekop and the crossing of the Sivash cost 10,000 Red lives and 2,500 White lives.

EXODUS

Belykh learned a lot from the Novorossiysk catastrophe. Wrangel understood that the evacuation of the army was quite real, and managed to prepare for it. November 14-16 145 thousand people, including more than 50 thousand

military, led by Wrangel on 126 ships left Russia and sailed in the direction of the Bosphorus.

Chapter

4

The Bolsheviks did not consider the collapse of the Russian Empire to be a great evil. All the same, soon the whole world will belong to them and only to them. The II Congress of the III Communist International (July-August 1920) already united 41 communist parties from different countries. But they failed to advance in the West, the revolution in Europe was somehow pushed back. The RSFSR signed peace treaties with Finland, Poland, Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia. By the end of 1920, the eastern direction becomes more important. In the East, communist ideas are more attractive because they are superimposed on the ideas of the liberation movement. The Congress of the Peoples of the East, organized in Baku on September 1-8, 1920, is not as massive and representative as the congresses of the Comintern. But it's much more efficient! 1871 delegates, including 1273 communists from 29 nationalities. This is a serious mine under British rule. The ideas and the bearers of these ideas are much more dangerous than the army that Trotsky was about to send on horseback to India. Why send armies when the Chinese Communist Party arises in July 1921. May 15, 1922 - Japanese Communist Party. There are not so many communists in India, by 1922 only separate groups are formed ... But on the other hand, the liberation movement is expanding, the National Congress has been created, the strike movement is growing. Afghanistan in 1919 started a war with England for independence, the Near East is seething... You look - and the World Revolution will begin not from Europe, as Karl Marx wrote, but from the East.

Türkiye

In 1920-21. Kemal Ataturk, the "father of the Turks", receives money and weapons from the RSFSR for the war against the Greeks, who are backed by the British. Ataturk is carrying out almost socialist transformations. Turkey has a new flag: red, with a star! Turkey failed to fight in the Great War against the Entente and the British Empire ... Let's focus on building a normal

society in Turkey itself: secular, democratic. Therefore, we will give the Turks part of the Transcaucasus, half of Armenia, part of Georgia. Friendship is more important, soon we will all be one power! Communism? Both Kemal Atatürk himself and most Turks are very suspicious of any ideas coming from Russia. What to do? 8 Russian-Turkish wars in one XVIII century, 4 wars in the XIX. Enemies in the First World War.

GILAN REPUBLIC

From the middle of 1918, Northern Persia became a real cauldron of history. The White Guards fled here. The Cossacks retreated here. Part of the Russian employees and workers in the factories created the Soviets. Some of these councils were for the communists, others were categorically against it. These councils fought with each other, and the communist councils also fought with the Cossacks and White Guards. Some Cossacks and White Guards only fought against the communist soviets. Some - with anyone. Against the backdrop of a showdown between the Europeans, the Azerbaijanis slaughtered the Persians. The Persians slaughtered the Azerbaijanis. Both of them slaughtered the Armenians. The central power of the shahs was extremely weak, large feudal lords had their own armies and most often they also slaughtered someone. In the forests of Northern Persia sat "Jenghelians". The word itself comes from "jungle". The Jenghelians are jungle dwellers, a complex hybrid of "green" guerrillas and just ordinary robbers. Something like Persian "fathers" like Grigoriev or Zeleny. As "forest brothers" in Ukraine, the Baltic States and Poland. Some Jenghelians fought against the British, but for the Shah. Others are against the Shah and the British. Still others are against the British, Russians and the Shah. Fourth - immediately against all. In addition, there were Azerbaijani and Persian units of the Jenghelians, and they also fought. Since 1916, a certain Kuchek Khan united most of the Dzhenghelians ... Unscrupulous Soviet historians stubbornly call him a "bourgeois nationalist." He was not born a nationalist, and he would hardly have understood what "bourgeois" meant. Imagine Stenka Razin, only in a skullcap or a turban - that's Kuchek Khan in all its glory. Advancing on the south of Azerbaijan and eradicating the Trans-Caspian government, the Bolsheviks in May 1920 freely enter the territory of Persia. Northern Persia is almost as much part of Russia as

concessionaires at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries. It had a large Russian population. From Anzali, roads led to Tehran and other major cities of Persia. The raid of the Volga-Caspian flotilla on May 18, 1920 in Enzali also became the landing of the Red Army in Persia. Even before that, the Bolsheviks had been in touch with Kuchek Khan and agreed with him to build Soviet Power in Persia. Now the Red Army has landed in Persia. On June 5, 1920, the Red Army and the Jengeli units created a new state. It was the Gilyan Republic with Kuchek Khan at the head of the Provisional Government and the revolutionary military committee. On June 20-25, the Bolsheviks convened a congress of the Adalat Social Democratic Party. At this congress, Adalat renamed herself communist. And proclaimed the main goals: the fight against the British imperialists, the Shah's government and big

landowners.

Mirza Kuchek Khan did not want to carry out democratic reforms and divide the landlords' land. Why? Apparently, the local shahs had a larger army, and Soviet Russia was far away. Nevertheless, the Soviet Republic firmly clung to Persia. The famous Chekist Blyumkin, a connoisseur of oriental languages and a lover of blood, became the commissioner of the Gilyan Republic. He brought his friend Sergei Yesenin with him to Persia, and Yesenin wrote his famous "Persian motifs" here. Then the communists tried their best to forget the Gilan Republic.

It was ordered to pretend that Yesenin had never been born in Persia. And he wrote poetry under the impression of Persian miniatures and exhibitions at the Museum of Oriental Art. But there are lifetime editions in which it is marked exactly where certain

poetry.

While Yesenin sighed for the black-eyed beauties, Blumkin did something more familiar to him: he shot. Kuchek Khan quickly got tired of the instructions of the "elder brothers" from Moscow, he began to pursue his own policy. The Red Army said that it was not good to do so. Then Kuchekhan on July 19, 1920, with his Dzhengeli, went to the tribal forests of Gilan and Mazandaran. The Red Army and Blumkin set up a new government, from local "communists" headed by Amu-ogly Gaidar Khan. Azerbaijani Gaidar Khan participated in the Civil War on the territory of the former Russian Empire, and arrived with the Red Army. He even

wrote a book in which he argued that all power in Persia belongs to the commercial bourgeoisie, and it is they who must be overthrown. Under his leadership, the communist government of the Gilan Soviet Republic conducted atheistic propaganda (slaughtered mullahs, for example) and robbed any property.

The Communists would have willingly continued to move south...

But because of the Soviet-Polish war and Curzon's demands, the flow of both material and human infusions stopped here. The Gilyan Soviet Republic had to be left to the mercy of fate. As it goes, so it goes. The Red Army

left... the local communists discovered that there was no local support. The Red Army kept them in power. They again rushed to the Jengelians, created in May-September 1921 a new general Provisional Government. And again with Kuchek Khan at the head. On September 29, 1921, Kuchek Khan "made a counter-revolutionary coup, as a result of which the leading workers of the Iranian Communist Party were killed, its organizations in Rasht and Anzali were destroyed." To put it simply: Kuchekhan slaughtered the learned, but powerless Gaidar Khan, and from that time on he began to rule himself. In

Gilan, the tribes continued to fight in the mountains, the Jengelians and moderates in the forests on the plain, different parties in the cities. Moreover, the Azerbaijanis continued to slaughter the Persians, the Persians of the Azerbaijanis, and both the Armenians.

REZA SHAH PAHLEVI

In Gilan lived a local aristocrat, Reza Shah. He knew Russian well. During the Great War, he fought on the side of Russia in the Cossack brigade. He made friends with the Cossacks, fell in love with them and became his own. From the Cossacks, he began to form his own brigade ... In this brigade, the Russian Cossacks taught Persian, and not without success. Relying on this brigade, on February 21, 1921, Rezashah carried out a coup d'état throughout Iran. He put another feudal lord, Seyid Ziyaya-ud-Din, in power, and he himself became Minister of War. In 1921-1922, Reza Shah established and restored order in Gilan, Khorasan, Mazandaran and other provinces. Became prime minister of the state. (December 12, 1925, the Constituent Assembly of Persia deposed the Qajar dynasty of Shahs and transferred the throne to Reza Shah Pahlavi. The legitimate Persian monarch.)

In 1921-1922, Reza Shah consistently disarmed and brought into submission the semi-independent leaders and khans on the periphery of Iran. He prevented the Azerbaijanis from slaughtering the Persians, and the Persians from killing the Azerbaijanis. He did not allow both of them to slaughter the Armenians, and he forbade the Jengeliens to fight with each other and rob everyone else. Reza Shah knocked over the Gilan Soviet Republic instantly. There was no fight. As soon as the Persian and Russian Cossacks appeared, the people of Kuchek Khan disappeared. However, they were quickly caught. According to some reports, Kuchek Khan was killed in battle, according to others, he was caught and hanged. In general, Reza Shah went down in history as a very kind person. One elderly Cossack once, together with his comrades, was hanging a captured communist. Then Reza

Shah passes by and is indignant: - Well, let him go. - It's a communist! Reza Shah thought for a

moment and suggested: "Perhaps he will still improve?" The conversation was in Russian, but Blumkin's Persian

student understood: "I'll fix it!" I'll fix it! - You see? Reza Shah beamed. - Throw him out and let him

GEORGIA

The Communists moved more successfully west of the Caspian. Until April 1920, the territory of Georgia was separated from the Soviet Republic by the regions occupied by the White Army. At the end of April 1920, the Reds went to the Caucasus, on May 7, 1920, Georgia signed an agreement with the RSFSR, under which it pledged to stop all relations with the counter-revolution, withdraw foreign units, and legalize the Bolsheviks. Georgia was already at war with the "counter-revolution", but it was physically unable to fulfill the other two conditions. On the night of February 11-12, 1921, an uprising of the Bolsheviks began in Georgia. And on February 25, 1921, the Red Army entered Georgia. March 16, 1921 Georgia and the RSFSR signed an agreement with Turkey; the Turks abandoned both Baku and the northern part of Adjara. At the end of March 1921, all of Georgia was already under the Soviets.

ARMENIA

In Armenia, in May-September 1920, there was a civil war between the Dashnaks and the Communists. At the same time, the Armenian-Turkish war of 1920 began. The 1st Armenian army entered Armenia from Azerbaijan

communist regiment. Until the end of November 1920, there was a desperate fight of all against all. The Turks were overwhelming, Armenia was losing the war. The Turks captured Sarykamysh (September 13, 1920), Kare (October 30), Adrianople (November 5). Their army really threatened Yerevan. The bony specter of a new genocide was becoming more and more clear. Britain's help remained mostly a phantom, Georgia defiantly declared its neutrality. On December 2, the Dashnak government was overthrown by the "rebellious people" - the Armenian communists with the support of the Red Army. And on November 29, 1920, the government of Armenia managed to sign a peace treaty, according to which their country became a virtual satellite of Turkey. The war is lost, and then there are uprisings in the rear ... But while the government signs the treaty, it already becomes, as it were, "fake". Who signed the treaty with Turkey? Representatives of a government that no longer exists. Such an agreement, of course, is invalid, and the Red Army famously moved against the Turks. By that time, Türkiye frankly breathed its last. Historical Armenia was part of the mandated zone of Great Britain: the League of Nations gave England a mandate to govern this territory. England has clearly stipulated that she wants to grant independence to ALL Armenia. From lakes Urmia and Van to lake Sevan. The Armenians expected that after the century-long division of Armenia into the territories of different states, it would finally become united. But that did not happen. The communists continued to believe that Kemal Ataturk was "one of his own" and would build his own Soviet republic, the local Soviet of Deputies, in Turkey. They agreed that two thirds of the territory of historical

Armenia remained under the Turks. They did not fight for Armenian interests. The civil war in Armenia continued. In February 1921, the Dashnaks captured Yerevan. The Red Army drove them out of Yerevan. The city of Zangezur remained in the hands of the Dashnaks; Until May 1921, there was a war between the Red Army and the armed forces of the Dashnaks. The communists have won. The Dashnaks were partly slaughtered, partly forced to emigrate, and until the 1980s they lived in all countries where the large Armenian diaspora was forced to settle. And on October 13, 1921, a general peace treaty was signed between Turkey and the Soviet republics of Transcaucasia. A

used to be part of the Russian Empire: the city of Kare and its environs. Two thirds of Armenia remained under the Turks. The sacred Mount Ararat is still in Turkey. Cognac "Ararat", the football team "Ararat" is a manifestation of the feelings of Armenians to the sacred national symbol. But Mount Ararat itself is not on the territory of Armenia and is not in the hands of the Armenian people.

TURKESTAN

In April 1920, the Semirechensky Front moved close to the state border with China. The British traditionally shared Persia with the Russian Empire, but they did not recommend to meddle in Central Asia. By the summer of 1920, the Semirechensk Cossacks of Annenkov and the Orenburg Dutov left for Chinese Turkestan. Most often, the commanders gave a choice: leave or return? Many returned, especially with families. Red punitive detachments were already waiting, blocking the roads. They demanded to hand over their weapons, then they were taken to a "suitable" gorge.

Usually the Reds did not meddle in the territory of China itself, but if it was really necessary, they went in. Ataman Dutov with the remnants of his officers was preparing a new army in the city of Suidin. In February 1921, the security officers walked more than 20 km through the territory of a foreign state, shot

Dutov at his headquarters. The Reds pursued the Whites and Basmachi even in completely deserted places - they drove them to places where the government of the Russian Empire did not meddle at all. The Reds fought even in those areas of the Pamirs where people did not live at all. The former red commander, who lived in retirement in Moscow, told how he pursued the gang in places where even the highlanders visited only in the summer - the rest of the time there "reigned man-beasts, who did not let people through." And how, besides the bandits, they killed a strange man, furry and

MIDDLE ASIA

Part of the defeated Whites went south to Khiva, but the Reds immediately rushed after them. On January 20, 1920, the Reds took Khiva, and on April 27, 1920, they proclaimed the Khorezm People's Republic. Khan Junaid fled to Afghanistan.

Bukhara was militarily more powerful than Khiva. While the hands of the Reds were bound by the war with the Whites and with the Trans-Caspian government, they tried to appease the Emir of Bukhara Seid-Ali, and assured of friendship. Since June 1920, the Russian settlements along the Asian railway turned into military camps before our eyes, and armored trains began to run along the railway. Seid-Ali protested... Nobody wanted to listen to him anymore. At the Kagan

station, 12 km from Bukhara, an airfield was set up. In July 1920, airplanes of three squadrons landed there. On August 28, an uprising broke out in the village of Sakhar-Bazar. The rebels, among whom half were Red Army men dressed in national robes, turned to the Reds for help. By the evening of August 29, 1920, Frunze's army was at the gates of Bukhara. Even in the morning of this day, 12 cars bombed Bukhara from the Kagan airport. Artillery could not destroy the walls themselves, 10 meters high and 5 meters thick. She demolished the gates of Mazar-i-Sherif, and through them a detachment of infantry broke into the city. By evening, the

Reds lost up to 500 people and were driven out. The breach was closed at night. On August 31, bombing and shelling from howitzers began. For two days the walls were destroyed systematically and methodically, the planes made 59 sorties - the airfield was nearby. 2 tons of bombs and up to 3 thousand

shells fell on the city. On September 2, under the cover of armored cars, assault troops occupied most of the ruins of the city. At this time, aviation and artillery were destroying the Ark, the emir's fortified citadel. By the evening of September 2, after 12 hours of continuous hand-to-hand combat, Ark was taken. The emir left through an

underground passage - with his retinue and harem. All this was called like this: "The Bukhara operation of 1920 is an operation carried out by the troops of the Red Army from August 27 to September 3. 1920 in order to assist the working people of Central Asia in the elimination of the counter-revolutionary regime and in the establishment of Soviet Power in Bukhara.

IN THE DEPTH OF RUSSIA

And in the middle of Russia, far from any borders, the Communists have to wage the most desperate war. Some peoples simply categorically do not want to be in the empire again.

The murders of civilized peoples - Jews, Poles, Germans, nevertheless, usually become known to the world. The Bashkirs, on the other hand, are not very confident in reading and writing ... In the spring and summer of 1920, the corpses of Bashkir rebels, their wives and children, float along the Belaya River. Reds usually did not waste bullets on infants, they were simply drowned along with already dead mothers. The world knew nothing about it. The number of Bashkirs decreased by a third after the war with Soviet power in 1920. In 1897, 1.5 million Bashkirs lived on earth, and only 1 million in 1926. 954,800 Bashkirs were in the USSR in 1959, 1,181,000 in 1970. Until now, the population is lower than it was before the war of 1920. There were 230 thousand Crimean Tatars in 1897; in 1926 - 179,094 people.

Part IX.

FLAME OVER THE RUSSIAN VILLAGE (1921-1922)

Chapter

1

EMIGRATION AS SUCH

Approximately 700 thousand "emigrants" did not go anywhere at all, but lived on the outskirts of the Russian Empire. The borders changed, and people suddenly found themselves in "emigration" - in the

Commonwealth, in Estonia or in Lithuania. There were no more than 1,200,000 emigrants as such. The British commission of D. Simpson in 1922 counted 863 thousand "Russian" emigrants. According to the League of Nations, the total number (including Armenians, Georgians, Ukrainians, etc.) was 1,160 thousand. Men in emigration predominated, many started mixed families. The birth rate in Russian families was low. There were many elderly people, they quickly freed the living from taking care of themselves: in a natural way. In 1921-1923, 182 thousand emigrants returned to the USSR. By 1937, there were no more than 500 thousand of about a million emigrants. Some of them went overseas to the USA, Canada, Paraguay, Brazil, Argentina, and Australia. Legally, emigrants were considered stateless and received "Nansen" passports. Those who went overseas or went into public service usually took foreign citizenship. The main center of emigre life was first in Berlin, then in Paris. Belgrade, Warsaw, Prague, Riga, Sofia, Harbin, Shanghai, Tianjin became other centers.

CIVIL WAR ABROAD

Not all emigration continued the Civil War. But very often a civil war began in the countries where the emigrants lived. And then they opposed the communists - including with weapons in their hands.

The Russians helped put down the communist uprisings in Bulgaria in 1923 and in Albania in 1924-1926.

In 1923-1928. up to 6,000 Russians fought in the armies of Chinese anti-communists - marshals Zhang Zuoling and Zhang Zu Chang. In 1929, the Russians participate in Manchuria in battles with the Red Army on the side of China, in 1938/39. - on the side of Japan (Asano brigade). Russian emigrants fought on the side of General Franco in Spain in 1936-1939.

CIVIL WAR FROM OTHER COUNTRIES

You can no longer break into the territory of the USSR with the forces of an entire army ... But you can create a conspiratorial organization and wage

a subversive struggle. B. Savinkov's "Union for the Defense of the Homeland and Freedom" operated from Poland. In 1921-1922. detachments of Peremykin, Pavlovsky, Bulak-Balakhovich, Voitsekhovsky, Vasiliev crossed the border many times, trying to kindle the fire of uprisings. They did not succeed, the Belarusians never rebelled. In 1925 Savinkov died in a Soviet prison. Either he himself rushed into the flight of stairs, or he was "helped." Yu. Tyutyunnik's Petliurists also acted from the territory of the Commonwealth. Their centers arose in Tiraspol, Odessa, Zhitomir, Kyiv, Minsk, Gomel. The Cheka created its own combat organizations in Volyn, numbering up to 10 thousand people: in order to fight the Poles from the territory of Soviet Ukraine. For Ukrainians, it was a civil war with a lot of killings, defections to each other, and incredible brutality, in fact, by everyone. The "Brotherhood of Russian Truth" (BRP) arose in the Baltic states, from the remnants of Yudenich's army. Until 1932, it conducted partisan operations in Belarus, penetrated the USSR from Manchuria, Persia, Finland, and the Baltic states. Only in 1932/33. Chekists paralyzed its centers in Latvia and Manchuria. In 1923, M. Konradi and A. Polunin killed V.V. Vorovsky - the head of the Soviet delegations in Genoa and Lausanne. The Lausanne court heard the testimony of many emigrants about the Red

Terror and acquitted the shooters. In 1927, 18-year-old Boris Koverda shot the plenipotentiary P.L. in Warsaw. Voikov, who was involved in the murder of the royal family (Koverda served 10 years in prison).

"Combat sorties" in the USSR were also carried out by the Russian All-Military Union (ROVS). It originated from Gallipoli and Fr. Lemnos in Turkey, where Wrangel soldiers and officers were interned in 1920. They retained a military organization even when the resettlement for mines and construction work began in Bulgaria and Serbia. In 1924, Wrangel united them into the ROVS, which had about 40 thousand members in three dozen countries. Wrangel died in 1928 under strange circumstances. Looks like he was poisoned.

WAR OF REDS WITH WHITES IN EUROPE

General Kutepov began to look for underground channels in the USSR, but was faced with a provocation by the Trust, an allegedly monarchist organization exposed in 1927. In response to the Trust, V.A. Larionova blew up the party club on the Moika in Leningrad to prove that struggle was possible. Other groups (like the Zakharchenko-Schultz group) were exposed. Wrangel's emissaries many times penetrated the Crimea, the Kuban, reached Moscow. The

Cheka and army intelligence caught them with all their might. Throughout the 1920s and 1930s, whites and reds killed each other and died with weapons in their hands. Kutepov was killed by the NKVD in Paris in 1930. His successor, General Miller, was kidnapped from Paris in 1937 and hanged in Moscow. That is, the Reds also conducted military operations on the territory of other states. The civil war continued for them, by

other means. The Reds were making propaganda so that the emigrants would return. But it was worth it for those to do this stupidity, and the return, as a rule, cost the life.

Slashchev and his team were met by a military band - the "friend" returned, a participant in the conspiracy against Wrangel. But of the one and a half thousand who returned from Constantinople on the steamer "Rashid Pasha" (chartered by the Reds) in April 1922, 500 were shot, and the rest were exiled to the Northern Camps - for destruction. Of the party of 3,500 people who returned to Novorossiysk, 894 were immediately shot. That is, the "returnees" were treated not as dear compatriots, but as prisoners of war of the Civil War.

Chapter

2. The Soviet Republic after the defeat of Wrangel

1921 - COMMUNISTS SURROUNDED BY ENEMIES

Basmachi in 1922 even take the capital of Tajikistan (Dushanbe). They are not able to win, but at least until the mid-1930s they constantly break through the Soviet border with Afghanistan and fight, fight, fight ... In 1921-1922, rebel

groups were active in Ukraine. Until the mid-1920s, they operate in Belarus, the North Caucasus, and Karelia. A huge number of peasants do not

want to put up with Soviet power. The Communists must either come to an agreement with them, or fight. 1921-1922 is: 1. The continuation of the

war with the whites. 2. Continuation

of the war with the national liberation movement. 3. The continuation of the war for the complete conquest of Russia. 4. War with the peasantry.

IT DOESN'T GET MORE...

In November 1920, a decree was issued on the nationalization of all medium-sized enterprises with more than 5-10 employees. Labor productivity fell 4 times compared to pre-war. The number of industrial workers was halved and continued to decrease: the cities were starving. The more

grain was confiscated from the "kulaks", the less profitable it was to work on the land. Cultivation areas, livestock and poultry numbers have sharply decreased. The more the "poor people" were encouraged, the more the "apparatus" grew - those who lived at the expense of the worker. By 1921, 50 thousand rubles equaled 1 pre-war kopeck. The word "lemon" appeared, that is, "million". So they said:

"You have three lemons." It was becoming easier for the state not to sell, but to distribute goods and services free of charge. There is less and less of what can be distributed... But the role of the state is growing again! Despite the fight against "speculation", the black market grew. But since it is necessary to "fight" - again, the staff of the Cheka and related institutions, their significance and influence are growing. After the victory over Wrangel, the Red Army must be reduced ... Trotsky's idea about "labor armies" helped: when at huge construction sites and industries workers live like

formation work. Something similar was introduced by Arakcheev under Nicholas I, only in the village - "military settlements".

The IX Congress of the RCP(b) in March 1920 approved the mobilization into "labor armies" and the transfer of part of the Red Army to such "military settlements". The role of the state machine in the Soviet Republic is increasing.

Kronstadt Uprising

It was not the Kronstadt, but the Petrograd uprising. And not a military revolt, but a social revolution. They lied to reduce the scale of performances. And to hide the participation of workers in them. The sailors didn't start. In January 1921, a conference of metalworkers in Petrograd passes a resolution on the inevitable fall of Soviet power. In February, the All-Russian Conference of Miners (60% of the delegates are communists) demands the restoration of free trade. Unrest, strikes and demonstrations are engulfing Petrograd, Moscow and other large industrial centers. The reason was the reduction of bread rations, but the demands took on a political character: down with the Cheka, down with the communists, free trade, free elections. In Petrograd, crowds of workers disarmed the Red Army. In Novgorod, on February 26, the troops were ordered to move to Petrograd. 700 people fled, seizing weapons, and the peasants dismantled the railway tracks so as not to let the troops go to Petrograd. On February 27, 1921, the teams of the battleships Petropavlovsk and Sevastopol supported the demands of the workers of Petrograd. A city rally on Anchor Square in Kronstadt was held under the slogan "For Soviets Without Communists." On March 1, the rally adopted resolutions demanding that Lenin abolish the commissars, introduce free trade, secret elections to councils, and convene a non-partisan conference to determine a new economic policy. On March 2, a Provisional Revolutionary Committee was formed, headed by the ship's clerk, SM. Petrichenko. His deputy was a "military specialist", a former general of the tsarist army, Kozlovsky. The communists were arrested, Petrichenko entered into correspondence with General Wrangel through Finland. A number of officers entered the defense headquarters. The Kronstadters called on the workers of Petrograd to join them. The rebels were not at all 10 thousand, as they wrote, but about 25 thousand. The rebels "had 68 machine guns and 135 guns," wrote official historians in the USSR.

At this very time, the Tenth Congress of the RCP(b) was taking place in Petrograd. Many of his materials reflect the reaction of the Bolsheviks. 300 congress delegates headed by Voroshilov were sent straight to the front - to suppress uprisings.

The rebels repulsed the first attack on March 8.

On March 16, the shelling of Kronstadt begins. The rebels fire back on the ice: in order to break it as much as possible, to make the attack more difficult. On

the night of March 17, red cadets from the northern forts advance on melting ice broken by shells. From the sides of Oranienbaum and Sestroretsk - infantry. By the morning of

March 18, 1921, the Reds entered Kronstadt with about 70 thousand people. Not only "the leaders of

the rebellion fled to Finland." About 8 thousand people went to Finland. They left in an organized manner, with weapons. 2103 remaining were shot.

6.5 thousand were taken to the North, to camps. Most of them also died.

NEW ECONOMIC POLICY (NEP)

Those close to the leader of the world proletariat told how hard Lenin reacted to the "retreat from communism" in 1921. He considered it a defeat. Well, perhaps as a temporary measure... Lenin said aloud that the NEP was being introduced seriously and for a long time, and in a letter to Trotsky he wrote that he would like to abolish it as soon as possible... In March

1922, at the XI Congress of the RCP(b), Lenin directly stated that the year-long retreat is over, it's time to "regroup forces" ... It was then that he nominated Stalin for the post of General Secretary - let him "tighten the screws", he knows how. Stalin, on the other

hand, assessed the situation at least more realistically: "War communism was an attempt to take the fortress of capitalist elements in town and countryside by storm, by frontal attack. In this offensive, the party ran far ahead. Now Lenin proposed ... to move from the assault to a longer siege. Stalin was in no hurry, the "regrouping of forces" took him not a year, but several years. The issue of NEP was discussed at the Tenth Congress of the RCP(b), which met during the uprising of the Kronstadt sailors in 1921. And from all over the country there was information about the uprisings. It became clear that it was impossible to go further along

the path of creating labor armies, socializing everything in the world and abolishing money.

The Bolsheviks took the path that the Mensheviks proposed a year and a half ago. In 1920, Martov was sent abroad. And on March 21, 1921, the Council of People's Commissars issued a decree "On the replacement of food and raw materials appropriation with a tax in kind." Instead of 423 million poods of grain, it was planned to take "only" 240 million poods (3.8 million tons

instead of 6.8 million tons). The decree allowed the free exchange, purchase and sale of agricultural products in the provinces that had completed the apportionment. In April, instead of an arbitrary withdrawal of "surpluses" for 1921/22, a stable tax in kind was established, depending on the area of arable land.

This decree did not apply to some regions of the country: Siberia, the Urals, Ukraine. Because they are indebted to the Soviet Power, and it is too early to cancel the surplus appropriation from them.

Prodrazverstka in these

areas was collected until 1922. And the peasants were not at all eager to pay the tax in kind. In the Saratov province, 58 rebels were shot - they did not want to hand o

HUNGER 1921

Three, and in some places four years of violence by food detachments ruined agriculture. Many fields were left unsown, there were no grain reserves, and in the spring there was a drought. The 1921 harvest was half the 1915/16 wartime level. The

outbreak of famine is often called "famine in the Volga region"... But it was not just the Volga region that was starving. This is also a way to reduce the scale of the event. The famine swept 37 provinces: the Volga region, the Urals, the Kuban, Ukraine,

Stavropol, Crimea. Pictures of dying skeleton children and news of cannibalism, calls for help to the starving people flew around the world press. The American Relief Administration in August 1921 entered into an agreement with the Soviet government and from October 1921 to June 1923 fed up to 11 million people (half of them children), supplied medicines, clothes and seeds. The Committee of the Norwegian polar explorer Fridtjof Nansen and other European organizations helped about 3 million more people. By the summer of 1922, reports of starvation had ceased. On June 1, 1921, a resolution of the Council of Labor and Defense "On the termination of the disorderly movement of refugees" was issued. Armed cordons were set up at stations and roads, and all authorities

It was strictly forbidden to issue passes to leave the starving provinces. In the affected provinces, 5.1 million people were missing. The largest demographic catastrophe in Europe has struck. From a similar drought in 1891/92. 375 thousand people died. 15 times less.

"HELP!"

The Bolsheviks tried to extract political benefits from the famine. The public committee "Pomgol" was replaced by a state organization under the same name. Accepting help from foreigners, the RSFSR simultaneously sold grain for export. Upon learning of this, the Americans stopped helping.

ABOUT THE CHURCH

The famine served as a pretext for a new and decisive attack on the Church. The Church wanted to cooperate with Pomgol. She was banned. On the other hand, on February 23, 1922, a decree of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee was issued on the forcible seizure of church valuables - to help the starving. In a secret letter published in 1990 to members of the Politburo, Lenin wrote: "It is now and only now, when people are being eaten in hungry areas and hundreds, if not thousands of corpses are lying on the roads, that we can (and therefore must) confiscate church valuables from the very furious and merciless

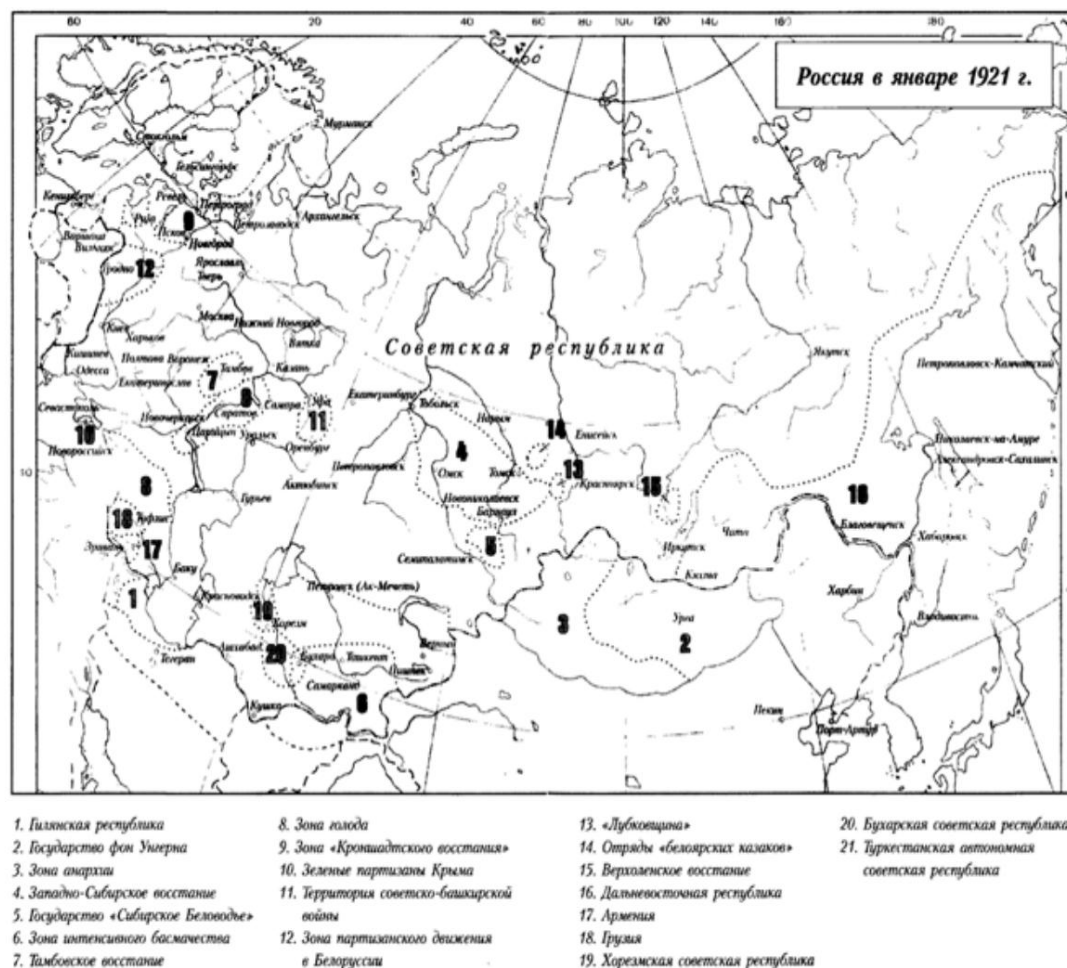
energy and does not stop at the suppression of any resistance. On March 19, 1922, Lenin's instruction: "To carry out a secret decision of the congress that the seizure of valuables ... Must be carried out with merciless determination, without stopping at anything and in the shortest possible time. The more representatives of the clergy and the reactionary bourgeoisie we manage to shoot on this occasion, the better. It is precisely now that this public must be taught a lesson so that for several decades they will not even dare to think about any resistance ... The peasant masses will either sympathize, or will be unable to support the clergy. The communists deliberately provoked: not allowing to give away valuables voluntarily, they organized pogroms of churches. The pogroms of temples provoked resistance in many places. In r

Lenin began group arrests, show trials and executions of the clergy. Trials of priests took place in Moscow, St. Petersburg, Chernigov, Poltava, Smolensk, Arkhangelsk, Novocherkassk, and Vitebsk. In 1922, 2691 priests, monks and nuns - almost 6 thousand were destroyed by court alone. In SLON, without any judicial farce, at least 15 thousand priests and monks were destroyed. The confiscated church property, along with other tsarist jewels, was sold to purchase equipment and weapons abroad to support the failed German revolution of 1923. In November 1921, the German Communist Party received 5,000 marks in gold. The Frunze mission took away a million rubles in gold to Kemal Ataturk for the development of the revolution in Turkey. In March 1922 (when the campaign to "confiscate church valuables" began), 5,536,400 gold rubles were distributed from the budget of the Comintern, and 600,000 gold rubles through extra-budgetary funds for the revolution in Korea, 13,000 for the Estonian Communist Party, 15,000 for the Finnish Communist Party, 20 thousand - the Communist Party of Latvia. Well, and another 2 and a half million "Soviet employees". 10 times more than the "apparatus" of tsarist times. This horde also needs to be fed.

TOTAL CLEANING

It is sometimes thought that after the defeat of Wrangel, especially under the NEP, the red terror weakened somewhat, or even came to naught. This is wrong. To begin with, the flywheel of the extermination of people turned wider after the capture of the Crimea, in November 1920. Frunze wanted to give an amnesty and the right to freely leave the Crimea to all who surrender. Lenin snapped: "Crack down mercilessly!" Moreover, all measures were taken to ensure that fewer people left: they distributed leaflets about the end of the Red Terror, they sent in agitators. After the capture of Crimea, all power in Crimea was transferred to the "special troika": Bela Kun, chairman of the Cheka Mikhelson, secretary of the Crimean regional committee of the RSDLP (b) Rozalia Zemlyachka. Perekop blocked, exit was allowed only on the personal orders of Bela Kun. "Crimea is a bottle from which not a single counter-revolutionary will come out," Bela Kun used to say.

First, they announced the registration of officers, and they came in bulk - after all, those who remained in the Crimea did not want to leave their homeland and who believed the promises of the Bolsheviks. All these people were destroyed. Only those who felt something and fled to the mountains, to the partisans, survived. Then they drove the members of the families of the officers to be shot. Those who were decently dressed, who spoke like an educated person, were arrested on the streets. They organized raids, drove to concentration camps, "sorted", exterminating the "class inferior". People were exterminated according to the lists "for noble origin", for "work in the white cooperative", "for Polish origin". General Danilov, who served at the headquarters of the 4th Red Army, called the figure of 80 thousand people exterminated between November 1920 and April 1921. I.S. Shmelev, in his testimony to the Lausanne court, named another figure: 120 thousand.



Since 1920, the Northern Special Purpose Camps have been created. Later, the SLON is transferred to the Solovetsky Special Purpose Camps. But Solovki is later, it is from the late 1920s. And initially there were two Northern camps: in Arkhangelsk and in Kholmogory. I liked Kedrov's experience in exterminating the remnants of the Northern Army and the intelligentsia in the North. The doomed were sent here from the Crimea, and then from all over Russia.

Mass executions took place on the river in the summer, and in the winter the machine guns jammed in the cold. The rebellious sailors from Kronstadt, for the most part, hit right here.

Then they drove the peasant rebels, strikers, "agitators". In 1921, they took on the officers who switched from the White Army to the Red. Say, 950 officers from Kolchak's army were first sent to

Moscow, to the "political courses of the red commanders." But then the war with Poland ended, the staff is no longer needed. The officers of the entire composition of the courses were sent for "processing" - this was the official name for the destruction in the SLON. However, 300 "purely red" officers of the Baltic Fleet, who throughout the Civil War had never been anywhere except the Red Army, were also "recycled". Then they turned to the socialists. On December 28, 1921, the plenum of the Central Committee of the RCP (b) outlawed the Socialist-Revolutionary Party, and tens of thousands of Socialist-Revolutionaries were exterminated. In 1923, they took on the Mensheviks ... In Feodosia, high school students were shot for ties with the "greens". In Evpatoria - Muslims for "counter-revolutionary meetings in the mosque." In Petrograd, 32 women were killed for "not informing" about their husbands or lovers. In Maikop - 68 women and teenagers as "greens".

In 1921-1923, the flywheel of repression was in no way inferior to the scale of 1919-1920. An exhibition of the Executive Committee: Achievements for 1921 was organized at the Pedagogical Institute in Kyiv. Among the exhibits of the exhibition is the stand of the Cheka with a diagram of executions. The smallest number for the month was 432. In Poltava in 1921, at least 100 people were shot every month.

Chapter

3. In the state of von Ungern

IN THE FAR EAST

The partisans and rebels who captured Irkutsk in January 1920 called themselves the East Siberian Soviet Army. Having united with the 5th Soviet Army, they formed the backbone of the People's Revolutionary Army of the Far Eastern Republic. The NRA could not move by rail to the east: Semyonov's army was stationed in Transbaikalia. It was then called the "Chita cork". On the Amur, red-anarchist-green partisans of a terrible appearance roamed. In Primorye, power belonged to the Regional Zemstvo Council. In March 1920, the NRA moved east and captured Verkhneudinsk (future Ulan-Ude). The townspeople organize the government: the Provisional Zemstvo Power of the Baikal Region. They are immediately swept away by the Red Army. On April 6, 1920, in Verkhneudinsk, at the Constituent Congress of the workers of the Baikal region, the Provisional Government of the Far Eastern Republic (FER) was proclaimed.

On May 14, 1920, the Soviet government officially recognized the FER and began to provide assistance to it. The Far East was established as a democratic state, according to the constitution of which power "belongs to the people of the Far East, and only to them." The supreme authority of the FER was not the Moscow Revolutionary Committee, but the local People's Assembly. The People's Revolutionary Army (NRA) was, as it were, the armed forces of the Far East, and at the same time was considered as one of the armies of Soviet Russia. Red aviators

bombed Chita. At the end of May, a bomb was dropped on the headquarters of Ataman Semenov in Chita. Semyonov even changed his residence, moved to the building of the city government on the other side of the city. On April 4-5,

1920, the Japanese conducted round-ups to capture the red and green partisans (then they surrendered Lazo to the Cossacks). But soon the Japanese concluded an agreement with the Far East and began to withdraw their troops. On October 21, they left Khabarovsk, and the red partisans immediately entered the city. In the summer of 1920, the NRA moved east. October 31, 1920 - the Reds entered Chita. Semyonov flew to China in an airplane. In the winter of 1920-1921, the war in the Far East stopped. In the south there are several different authorities, in Yakutia and in the North there is no firm authority at all.

PRIMORYE

Back in October 1920, the Reds gathered representatives of various regional governments in Chita: they were uniting their efforts. On January 9, 1921, elections were held for the Constituent Assembly of the FER. Results: 91 communists, peasants - 180, right SRs - 41, SRs - 18. It seems that a single power from

Baikal to the Pacific Ocean has begun to be established. And right there, the FER was blown up by a new round of the Civil War: on May 26, 1921, a white coup took place in Vladivostok. Entrepreneurs brothers Merkulovs came to power.

A unique case in the Civil War, when representatives of the bourgeoisie really participated in it. The Merkulov brothers created the Provisional Amur Government. The army of this government was called the Zemskaya Rat - about 4 thousand people with 12 guns and 30 machine guns, 8 aircraft. But this is also a force according to the concepts of the Far East

with his smallness.

On November 30, 1921, the Zemstvo army launched an offensive along the railway. On December 22, 1921, the Whites took Khabarovsk and

launched an offensive against Chita. Against them is the People's Revolutionary Army - 20 thousand Red Army soldiers, 10 thousand red-green partisans, 50 gun and 70 machine-

gun barrels, 6 airplanes. "Storm Nights of Spassk, Volochaev Days" are classic words from a classic song of the Soviet era. Details were not covered in textbooks, in reference books about the battle of

Volochaevka they told literally anecdotal things: "The White Guards went on the defensive, hoping to receive new help from the Japanese invaders by spring. A strong position at the Volochaev Heights, equipped with numerous trenches, barbed wire and covered from the flanks by river barriers, was considered impregnable by the White Guards. It is further mentioned: the fighting

was carried out at a temperature of -35 degrees. Lord historians! Dig trenches at minus 35, I beg you! We'll dress warmly and take a look. The same joke - and "waiting for help from the Japanese."

In reality, a typical battle of the Civil War took place near

Volochaevka: the technical and numerical superiority of the Reds. It was a meeting battle, when the whites wanted to break through to the west, and the reds wanted to break through to the east. At the Volochaevka station and to the east of it, they fought on February 5-14, 1922. On February 12, the Zemstvo army retreated. On February 14, the Reds took Khabarovsk. The

Zemstvo army retreated to the city of Spassk-Dalniy. The Reds have gained strength. White forces only melted away. On October 8-9, 1922, the Reds

took Spassk Dalniy. On October 22, 1922, units of the NRA and partisans entered Vladivostok. On November 14, 1922, the People's Assembly of the Far East Republic proclaimed Soviet Power in the entire Russian Far East and turned to the All-Russian Central Executive Committee with a request

to include the Far East in the RSFSR. On November 15, this request was granted. (But the squad of General Pepelyaev left for Manchuria only in the winter of 1923. The uprisings did not stop. In the winter of 1923/24, the

Amur peasant uprising broke out, some of the participants of which went over the ice to Man

MONGOLIA

In 1918, the Peking government in China (the "Anfu Party") is trying to reassemble the disintegrated country. Among other things, in March 1918, the Anfu government sent an ultimatum to Mongolia demanding to agree to a new entry into China. The Bogdo-Gegen government agreed only to autonomy, but Chinese troops (6 thousand people) entered Mongolia, in Urga. Chinese pressure continued, the contingent of troops was brought to 10 thousand people. On November 30, 1919, the Bogd-Gegen government handed over to General Sui Shuzheng, commander of the Anfu troops, a petition with a "request" for the abolition of Mongolian autonomy. Formally, Mongolia became part of China.

In August 1919, the Soviet government distributed the Appeal of the Soviet government in Mongolia - there the Mongols were given guarantees of the right to self-determination and equality if they recognize the Soviet of Deputies.

Soviet agents are creating underground circles in Urga, which are conducting agitation against China and the Bogdo-Gegen government. The heads of these circles, Sukhe Bator and Choibalsan, are least of all Marxists. Rather, they are popular rebels trying to solve national problems through the hands of the new Russian government. There were no Marxist circles

in Mongolia. By the end of 1919, the government caught most of the seditious. But the founders of the Soviet underground, Sukhe-Bator and Choibalsan, flee to Kyakhta and go to Moscow, where they are received by Lenin. Until the summer of 1921, both Mongolian revolutionaries were in Russia and in the Far East. In Transbaikalia, they recruited Buryats into the People's Army of Mongolia. With their partisan detachments, they crossed the border, and as soon as the enemy turned out to be stronger, they fled to Russia.

Mongolian and Chinese units did not pursue them. Further events in Mongolia are connected with the name of Roman Fedorovich Ungern von Sternberg. Von Ungern was sent along with Semyonov to Transbaikalia by the Provisional Government. He led the Asian Horse Division, which consisted mainly of Mongols and Buryats. Von Ungern did not respect Europeans. He believed that the Europeans had lost the historical spirit. The lofty spirit of eternal tradition is alive in the Asian peoples. It is they who are destined to restore the empire of Genghis Khan, and stop all sorts of vile inventions like progress, enlightenment or modern medicine. To a direct question whether he sees himself as a modern Genghis Khan, the Baltic German von Ungern was mysterious

Until now, some have the conscience to call von Ungern "white". Rather, it is a kind of national socialist before national socialism. Mystic, supporter of the complete transformation of this disgusting world, racist and anti-Semite. In the summer of 1920, after the Japanese left Transbaikalia, von Ungern separated from Semenov and went to Mongolia. The Chinese removed Bogdo-Gegen from power, and on February 15, 1921, Ungern placed him again at the head of Mongolia. And he declared Mongolia sovereign. The Mongolian government gave him the title of "vana". He actually became the dictator of this country, relying on his army: 2,000 Russians and 6,000 Buryats and Mongols. In addition to the Mongolian declaration of independence, von Ungern did not have time or did not want to do anything except the pogrom of Jews and communists in Urga. The entry of von Ungern's troops into the capital of Mongolia, Urga, was marked by the total extermination of Jews. The only thing that saved many was that for the Mongols the order to kill the Jews did not make the slightest sense, and they did not carry it out particularly zealously. Yes, the Mongols did not really understand who exactly was a Jew and who was not. If the regime of Semyonov corresponded to the regime of the Reds in terms of cruelty, then the regime of von Ungern was cooler than the atrocities of Bela Kun or Zemlyachka. Only "traitors" his intelligence found up to 40. Special Chinese executioners beat the condemned with sticks, tying husbands to their wives face to face - in front of young children. The Mongols liked von Ungern less and less. On March 13, 1921, the congress of the Mongolian People's Party (And Man) takes place in Kyakhta. The congress creates the Provisional People's Government of Mongolia, and on March 18 the People's Army of Mongolia from 800 Mongols and 1000 Red Army soldiers invades Mongolia. Having captured the town of Maimachen, the Provisional Government turns to the RSFSR with a request for help. Maimachen is the Mongolian Kyakhta, near the Russian border itself. But now parts of the green partisan P.E. are entering Mongolia. Shchetinkin (the one for whom Lenin was the agent of the tsar father). An army of up to 20 thousand people is already moving inland, towards the capital. Von Ungern moved his army to Shchetinkin, but in May 1921 he suffered a crushing defeat. The Mongols, perhaps, carried the will to win and the greatness of Genghis Khan, but they quickly betrayed him to the Reds on August 21, 1921. On June 6, 1921, the People's A

Provisional People's Government of Mongolia. June 10 The Provisional Government declares itself permanent. On

September 15, 1921, von Ungern was shot in Novosibirsk by the verdict of the Siberian Revolutionary Committee. To be honest, he deserved it.

November 5, 1921 Mongolia and Soviet Russia signed a friendship treaty.

The conquest of Mongolia continued until the end of 1922 - not all Mongols wanted a Soviet occupation. In addition, a civil war was imposed on the Mongols - the redistribution of property, the construction of a pyramid of power according to the Soviet model. In June 1922, they even created the Mongolian Cheka - the State Internal Guard. The fate of Sukhe-Bator is similar to the fate of Shchetinkin: he died under very strange circumstances in February 1923. As soon as the Sovietization of the country became irreversible. Apparently, he was still more "green" than red. He was 30 years old. Choibalsan lived until 1952, and died at the age of 57. He studied at the Frunze Academy and was awarded many Soviet orders. In May 1924, Bogdo-Gegen died. On June 13, the country is declared a

republic. On August 4, 1924, the III Congress of the People's Party was held. He renamed the party into the People's Revolutionary Party, the Republic from the Mongolian People's Republic became the Mongolian People's Revolutionary. The party proclaimed a course towards "socialist transformations". Since that time, there has been that Mongolian People's Republic, the MPR, which we know.

Chapter 4

"Antonovshchina"

The Civil War revealed one of the most difficult and most difficult problems in Russia: "... the socio-cultural gap between the people and the intelligentsia that arose after the reforms of Peter the Great and for two centuries was the greatest social evil of Russian life. "People", i.e. peasantry, looked at the nobility, officials and intelligentsia almost as foreigners, or, in any case, as "bosses". This gap was not only domestic and psychological, but also legal." Already in the course of the Great War, the fundamental differences between the "people" and the "intelligentsia" were revealed. The people did not want the Great War, not

understood its meaning. Peasants deserted in droves. And then they did not want to fight with either the whites or the reds. The Reds were much more consistent than the Whites in forcing the peasants to fight on their side, shaping them into the body of their war machine.

ARMY OF DESERTERS

For 7 months from October 1918 to April 1919, 2.7 million people were drafted into the Red Army, and about 0.9 million evaded the draft. In addition, in 1919 an average of 173 thousand deserted every month. This figure gives 1.2 million deserters in 7 months and means that 45% of those drafted into the army fled from it. Unlike the rebel peasants, the deserters avoided active actions, tried to hide in the forests and attract less attention to themselves. Their number was enormous. Special detachments caught deserters in the villages, returned to units, some were shot for intimidation. In each of the provinces of central Russia in 1919, the communists caught 2-5 thousand deserters every month. Already by August 1919, 0.5 million of them were caught. The number of those not caught was higher. Of course, mobilized soldiers also fled from the White Army. The deserters of the white army did not at all seek to get into the red. Once in the red rear, they became deserters of two armies.

THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR WITH THE PEASANTS

The war with the peasantry began with a "campaign in the countryside" in the spring of 1918. Unrest in the villages of European Russia began in May 1918 and never stopped. Chekist M.I. Latsis writes that in only 15 months of 1918/19. there were 344 peasant uprisings, where 1150 Soviet workers died. At the end of 1918 major uprisings blazed in the Tver, Tula, Kaluga, Yaroslavl, Kostroma, Vladimir, Vitebsk, Smolensk, Kazan, Voronezh, Ryazan and Tambov provinces. Nothing changed in 1919 and early 1920. "The Bolsheviks, seeking by military methods to fulfill the surplus, have lost the confidence of most of the population of the country. Their power, initially supported by part of the population, was now in deep crisis.

Moreover, the red ones would not give them rest anyway. While the war with the whites was going on, the reds were simply not up to the peasants. Now they are getting their hands on it too.

THE BEGINNING OF THE ANTONOV REBELLION

Wrangel's army was successfully advancing in Northern Tavia when, on June 14, 1920, 33 white officers met with 67 rebel peasant leaders in the village of Blue Bushes, Borisoglebsky district, Tambov province. At the "meeting of a hundred" it was decided to create two well-organized partisan armies. In fact, three armies were created: the 1st Insurgent Army with headquarters in the village of Kamenka, Tambov district. There are 17 regiments in the army, named after the places of formation: Kamensky, Sovalsky, Kozlovsky, Borisoglebsky and so on. Commander - Colonel A.V. Boguslavsky, then captain I.A. Gubarev. There were up to 10 thousand people in the army. The 2nd Rebel Army of 8 regiments with headquarters in the village of Kibyaki, Kirsanovsky district.

Commander - Lieutenant P.M. Tokmakov, then staff captain Mitrofanovich.

Up to 8 thousand people. 3rd Army - Horse-mobile with headquarters in Kamenka.

Commander - sergeant major I.S. Kolesnikov. 4 regiments: 1st

Bogucharsky, Cossack, Khopersky, 2nd Bogucharsky. The cavalry army included 5 thousand Cossacks who lagged behind during the retreat of the whites. They were brought from the Don by

cornet P.I. Matyrkin. Wahmister I.S. brought the same number of Cossacks

from Khopra. Kolesnikov. There were also 2,000 rebels on horseback. In

addition to the three armies, there were units of local self-defense, security and police - in fact, the entire male population

of the Tambov region. Many officers of the white armies - up to 200 people -

were nailed to the rebels. Among them were veterans of the Ice Campaigns.

There were

enough weapons - both brought from the front and taken from the punishers

since 1918. Many more weapons were captured in Soviet

warehouses and distributed to the peasants by Mamantov in 1919. And in 1920, the

peasants did not go along with the white armies of Wrangel. They fought on their own. It took two months to form armies.

In the summer of 1920, food detachments, exactly as in 1918, took away from the peasants not only the "surplus" of

bread, but also the "prodnorm", dooming them to starvation. The disobedient were beaten, the last cow was taken away, and even household property. Detachments by

the fight against desertion, the only breadwinners of large families were stolen. On August 19,

1920, the peasants disarmed the red food detachment and dispersed the council in the village of Kamenka. Thus began the Tambov uprising. By October, the uprising had engulfed five counties where the organs of Soviet power had been abolished, spread to the Voronezh province, cut important railway lines, and engulfed a territory with a population of 3-3 million. On November 14, 1920, at a meeting of commanders

of military units and the Union of Labor Peasants (STK), Lieutenant P.M. was elected commander of the United Partisan Army. Tokmakov, from local peasants. From 20 to 50 thousand people stood under his command. The chief of staff of the second army was A.S. Antonov.

CONFUSION AROUND THE SRs

There were actually several Antonovs. The rebels had two Antonov brothers: Alexander Stepanovich (1888-1922) and Dmitry Stepanovich (1893-1922). The Reds have two more

Antonovs: V.A. Antonov-Ovseenko, head of the Plenipotentiary Commission of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee of the RSFSR. And the head of the Tambov Cheka, M.D.

Antonov-German. The uprising itself began to be called "Antonovism" by the beginning of the trial of the Socialist-Revolutionaries in 1921. The communists wanted to portray the uprising as a Socialist-Revolutionary, led by the

Antonov brothers ... The program of the STK (Union of the Working Peasantry), promulgated back in May 1920, demanded the overthrow of the power of the Council of People's Commissars and the abolition of the RSDLP (b), the establishment, until the convocation of the Constituent Assembly, of temporary power from the persons participating in the fight against the Bolsheviks. Allowing Russian and foreign capital to restore the economy, equality of estates and classes, freedom of speech, press, conscience, unions and meetings, self-determination of peoples, compulsory primary education. The STK

disagreed with the white government of Wrangel in only one point: the peasants wanted the division of the landlords' lands. The second

union was created by the Socialist-Revolutionaries ... They really wanted to lead the uprising and created a parallel STK under the slogan "Soviets without communists" and under the red banner. But in the Tambov region, the soviets were not popular

at all, no one followed the Socialist-Revolutionaries. The peasants dispersed the Socialist-Revolutionaries.

declaring that they are almost as guilty of the Russian nightmare as the communists.

IN THE REPUBLIC OF THE TAMBOV PARTISAN REGION

On May 20, 1920, in the village of Karai-Saltyki, Kirsanovsky district, Tambov province, the creation of a new state was proclaimed: the Republic of the Tambov partisan region with all rights until the Constituent Assembly was held. The head is the local peasant Shendyakin. The state was proclaimed at a rally of the

United Army, the Union of the Working Peasantry and the Civil Administration - that is, the remnants of the government system of the tsarist times. This state was neither primitive nor "backward". Villages

and volosts were self-governing. The government, the Civil Administration, relied on the Union of Labor Peasants (STK) and its 900 local committees. The tricolor flag has been restored as the national flag. Peasants organized their own courts, prosecutor's office, police, schools. Primary education was made compulsory, and in the school year 1920-1921, children of both sexes were completely unlearned.

The official slogans of the Republic of the Tambov Partisan Territory were:

"Down with the criminal gang power of the traitors of the Russian people - the Communists!", "Long live the Great, United and Indivisible Russia!" and "Long live the Constituent Assembly!" The activity of any political parties, except for the communists, was allowed. In January 1921, the rebels defeated the red cavalry units near the villages of Sampur and Verkhotsenye, destroyed an armored train, and dismantled the rails in the Gryazi-Povorino and Tambov-Balashov sections. They

took the Tokarevka station and the urban-type settlement of Uvarovo. At the end of January 1921, the commander of the red troops A.V. Pavlov launches a new offensive. He is being smashed at many points, and the Red Army soldiers go over to the side of the partisans in droves. The uprising spills over into the Voronezh and Saratov provinces.

COUNTEROFFENSIVE

At the end of December 1920, the head of the ChK Dzerzhinsky, the commander-in-chief of the Red Army Kamenev, and representatives of the Tambov province confer in Moscow. On January 25-28, the communists hold a new

conference in Tambov. A.V. Pavlov explains his failure by the very large force of the rebels. On January 27, 1921, the Commission for Combating Banditry was created under the leadership of Dzerzhinsky. The Council of People's Commissars is reported every week on the course of events. On February 2, 1921, the issue of the uprising was considered at a meeting of the plenum of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the RCP (b), and the Plenipotentiary Commission headed by Antonov-Ovseenko left for the Tambov province. Antonov-Ovseenko promises amnesty to the peasants. On April 12, leaflets with a promise of amnesty to all are distributed throughout the villages surrendered.

On the same day, the peasants take the urban-type settlement of Rasskazovo. And a battalion of the Red Army with a gun and 11 machine guns goes over to their side. The use of aviation against the peasants does not give results. The Communists are conducting a large-scale purge of the Soviet apparatus in Tambov and in the province. They removed the doubters and unreliable from power, put their own people. After all, "... in 41 volosts of the county, the bandits completely destroyed the Soviet apparatus and killed up to 250 Soviet party workers, from time to time the restored Soviet apparatus is destroyed again ..." In the Borisoglebsk executive committee, "... all honest comrades who were previously in power died" . The peasants exterminated the punishers, and the prisoners were tried in those places where they committed crimes. The corpses of the peasants were taken to the positions of the Reds and in their leaflets they explained in detail why they were executed. The Reds campaigned by dropping leaflets from airplanes. "This caused the indescribable joy of the peasants, because when there was a shortage of paper, they willingly used it for self-rolling and as toilet paper." In April and May 1921, the Central Committee instructed the Commander-in-Chief of the Red Army Kamenev and the command of the Oryol Military District to finally take "emergency measures" to suppress the uprising. The term is a month.

FEATS OF TUKHACHEVSKY

After that, the troops of the Red Army in the Tambov province were replaced. They brought in fresh units of the Red Army that had not been agitated by the insurgents. Detachments of the Cheka and ChON, cadets and "internationalists" were introduced. By the summer of 1921, international units

The Red Army numbered, according to various estimates, from 182 thousand to 250 thousand people. Chinese and Hungarian units entered the Tambov region. The total number of red troops exceeded 150 thousand people. 9 cavalry divisions and brigades, 6 armored detachments, 5 auto detachments with heavy machine guns, several armored trains arrived. Two squadrons numbered more than 40 aircraft. Tukhachevsky, defeated on the Vistula, was placed at the head of the troops. "They do not spare themselves in battle, as well as their wives and children, throwing themselves at machine guns like wolves," Tukhachevsky reported to the Central Committee. It was then that the saying "Tambov wolf" appeared. On June 12, Tukhachevsky signed an order on the use of gases. A chemical regiment, five chemical teams, and chemical shells were sent to the Tambov region. Much later, in his writings, Tukhachevsky frankly writes that "in areas of a firmly rooted uprising, one has to wage not battles and operations, but, perhaps, a whole war, which should end with a firm occupation of the insurgent area ... to eliminate the very possibility of the formation of bandit detachments by the population. In a word, the fight has to be waged mainly not with gangs, but with all local

the population."

They were afraid that if the war dragged on, the Red Army would begin to go over to the side of the rebels.

Lists of hostages have been partially preserved. In the documents of the Red Army, "prisoners" meant captured civilians. "1,000 people were taken prisoner, 1,000 were shot," Uborevich reported to Tukhachevsky. Suspiciously round figure! Tukhachevsky ordered the rebellious villages to be burned to the ground, property to be confiscated and livestock to be stolen.

It is worth comparing the map of the Tambov province of 1913 and modern maps: the first shows settlements that are not on the second. And not small "unpromising" villages - but villages with a population of thousands of people. People were killed and villages were burned. The rebels left the villages, based in the forests. They didn't want to put their families at risk. Then the CEC issues Decree No. 130, according to which concentration camps are created - for family members of the rebels. The total number of concentration camps is unknown. We know about 12. Two concentration camps were located directly in

Tambov. All known concentration camps were simply patches of meadow surrounded by barbed wire. If they were fed, then raw potatoes and raw vegetables. Children who

could walk, were immediately separated from their mothers and driven to other camps. There were no restrooms. The guards are mostly non-Russians. According to order No. 130, if a partisan did not leave the forest and did not surrender two weeks after the family was imprisoned in a concentration camp, his family was sent to the North. Camps ("for processing"). In fact, there was no need for this, merli here too.

GAS ATTACK

The operations of the Red Army were not hidden. Just as newspapers published lists of those who were shot, the necessity and usefulness of the Red Terror was discussed in the press, and the uprising was also published. Newspapers came out with headlines: "The province is declared in the position of Kronstadt!", "We are destroying the families of bandits - they must answer for them!", "To poison them with suffocating and poison gas!".

Near the village of Pakhotny Ugol alone, 7,000 peasants were killed by gases, including women and children hiding in the forest.

Shortly after the gas attack, the children went to the forest for berries: "After the Reds, food was bad in our village." "When we entered the forest, we noticed that the foliage and grass had some kind of reddish tint, we had never seen such a thing ... the corpses of people, horses, cows lay around in terrible poses, some hung on the bushes, others lay on the grass, with earth-filled mouth, and all in very unnatural poses. There were no bullet or stab wounds on their bodies. One man stood with his arms around a tree. In addition to adults, there were children among the corpses." But judging by many reports, poisonous substances helped to put an end to the partisans. A month was not enough, but by

September 1921, almost all the commanders were killed: Tokmakov was killed in battle, while crossing the Khoper, Boguslavsky was wounded and drowned. A horse was killed near Shendyapin. Not wanting to be captured, he shot himself. By October

1921, the uprising was almost completely crushed. Separate detachments no longer had communication with each other. Not being a single army, they resisted until the autumn of 1922. The total losses of the rebels are difficult to assess, especially since it is difficult to draw a line between partisans and civilians. The entire 50-70 thousandth United Army can be safely considered dead. The number of exterminated peasants is about 100-150 thousand people. The losses of the Red Army - at least 10 thousand.

The Tambov province itself was abolished as an administrative unit, and re-created as the Tambov region in 1937: three times smaller than the previous one.

Chapter

5. Fire over Siberia

In Siberia, uprisings began in 1918. From the end of January to April 1918, there were uprisings in the Yenisei province (the largest, under the leadership of the Cossack ataman A.A. Sotnikov), in Kamensky, Slavgorod and Biysk districts. The peasants did not like the Reds, they did not want to go to the Whites. They often considered the townspeople to be enemies in general. The retreat of the white armies caused the invasion of the peasants in the cities. "When these locusts descended from the mountains to the cities with convoys of thousands of empty carts, with women - for prey and blood, inflamed by moonshine and greed - the townspeople prayed for the arrival of the Red troops, preferring a massacre that would amaze the minority, a common death among the partisan pogrom.. "The fate of cities like Kuznetsk, where the Red Army came too late, was terrible." So wrote Professor A. Levinson, a witness

to the events. Many "green" armies acted together with the red ones, but it is not by chance that the red commanders Shchetinkin (in 1927) and Kravchenko (in 1923) die. These partisans were very much not their own for the Red Army. After the Whites left Siberia, traffic on the Trans-Siberian Railway was restored by the summer of 1920. The Bolsheviks also retained the method introduced by the Czechoslovaks to protect the Trans-Siberian Railway: a 10-verst exclusion zone, mutual responsibility, and the burning of rebellious villages. The replacement of the surplus-appropriation tax with the tax in kind did not extend to Siberia either. The Bolsheviks again began to "requisition" grain and other products. In response, a wave of peasant uprisings arose. They were often led by the same people who had previously rebelled against Kolchak: against the mobilizations and requisitions of the Whites, against the outrages of individual chieftains. They turned their weapons against the Bolsheviks, outraged by the surplus appraisal, mobilization into the Red Army and wholesale repressions for their non-compliance.

FORK UPRISING

In February 1920, the "Fork Rebellion" broke out in Ufa and adjacent provinces. Started in the village of Novaya Yelan, it, like others, was caused by the cruelty of the food detachments. The food detachments locked the peasants who refused to give out bread, with women and children, without warm clothes, in an ice barn and went for a drink. During the drinking, the relatives of those imprisoned in the barn hacked the expedition with pitchforks. The uprising seized the city of Belebey and the surrounding area with 400,000 inhabitants. Dzerzhinsky personally selected the punitive detachments that launched artillery against the rebels.

ALTAI

In Altai, from May to October 1920, anarchists resumed their activities under the leadership of G.F. Rogov and I.P. Novoselov. With the slogan "Down with any power!" they killed both priests and communists. Independently of them, peasant units of F.D. partisans operated in the Steppe Altai. Plotnikov, who had previously also opposed Kolchak. They withstood battles with large formations of the Reds, destroyed the punitive detachments. Retreating to the region of Slavgorod, they formed the Insurrectionary People's Army of up to 18 thousand people. The remnants of Plotnikov's rebels retreated to China in the fall of 1921, and he himself returned to Altai to organize new

uprisings.

In June 1920 in Omsk V.I. Ignatiev created the Siberian Peasant Union: he wanted to coordinate the actions of different peasant armies to overthrow the communist regime. Provincial committees of the Union arose in Novonikolaevsk, Barnaul, Krasnoyarsk, Tyumen, and Tobolsk. To the west, in the Semipalatinsk province, detachments of peasant self-defense also operated. In the summer of 1920, the Cossack detachment of the captain D.Ya. Shishkin, who then went past Pavlodar to China. On July 15, an

uprising broke out in the Bukhtarma Territory, known as the "Siberian White Water". It was attended by Russian peasants, Cossacks, Kirghiz and the "Steppe Eagles" who had previously rebelled against Annenkov. After initial successes and subsequent fierce fighting, the communists crushed the uprising by the end of August. Separate detachments, hiding on Chinese territory, operated until the end of 1922.

KOLYVAN UPRISING

In the summer of 1920, the Kolyvan uprising broke out in the Tomsk province (in the city of Kolyvan). It covered many villages up to Novonikolaevsk (Novosibirsk), lasted from July 6 to 11, 1920 and openly identified itself with the white movement. The rebels, about 6.5 thousand people, killed 300 communists, captured two ships. The Reds threw against them up to a division. The peasants were poorly armed and were quickly defeated. For every killed Bolshevik, the punishers promised to kill 10 peasants. The uprising in the Mariinsky district was called "Lubkovshchina" - after the peasant partisan P.K. Lubkov. Lubkov had been waging a guerrilla war against the Whites since 1918. On September 20, Lubkov captured a red armored train and several military echelons, and dismantled the tracks. Having suffered a defeat at the end of September, the wounded Lubkov went into the taiga, from where he continued to resist until the winter of 1921.

YENISEI PROVINCE

In the Yenisei province in September-October 1920, uprisings broke out, named after the villages where they began: Zeledeevskoye, Serezhskoye and Golopupovskoye. Peasants and Yenisei ("Beloyarsk") Cossacks took part in them. Detachments of 500-600 people were often led by white officers, who instilled discipline and military skills in them. The detachment of Colonel A.R. Oliferov, who raided the Achinsk and Krasnoyarsk districts and defeated several armed punitive detachments. Another unit, led by four officers, successfully withstood a 40-minute bayonet fight, defeating the Red Regiment and the Special Forces. For the winter, the rebels retreated through the taiga to the Naryn Territory and, by the end of the summer of 1921, resumed their operations along with the great West Siberian uprising. White officers turned into white partisans after the retreat of Kappel's army past Krasnoyarsk in January 1920. During the mutiny of General B.M. Zinevich, some did not manage to go east, but managed to avoid Soviet captivity, hide among the population, and then join the partisans.

IRKUTSK UPRISINGS

In the Irkutsk province in October 1920, the Balagansky, Verkholsky and Golumetsky uprisings broke out. They were led by people

of different origin, from the poor peasant Donskov to the staff of Captain Cherepanov, and about 2 thousand Russian settlers, Cossacks and Buryats participated in them. The uprisings were put down by the end of the year; part of the rebels went into the taiga.

WEST SIBERIAN UPRISING

In early February 1921, the largest peasant uprising broke out - the West Siberian. It began in the Ishim district of the Tyumen province in response to requisitions of seed grain. To carry out the allocation for wool, the Bolsheviks forced sheep to be sheared in winter; they died from the cold. To the peasants this seemed madness. The uprising began in the village of Chelnokovsky under the leadership of the forester Klyuchenko; N. Inozemtsev from the neighboring, Vikulovskaya volost, became his chief of staff. A prominent role in the beginning of the uprising was played by women who captured the food detachments who robbed them. The uprising soon covered all 7 districts of the Tyumen, 4 districts of the Omsk province and the Kurgan district. Peasants seized Soviet institutions and grain warehouses, killed communists and employees of food detachments. According to Soviet data, 7.5 thousand functionaries

were killed. The rebels cut the Trans-Siberian Railway, captured Petropavlovsk for 2 days and established themselves in Tobolsk for 2 months. They could not take Tyumen and Ishim, but approached Akmolinsk. And in March 1921 they occupied Surgut and Berezov. In total, up to 70 thousand people fought in the

ranks of the rebels. In Tobolsk, power was taken by the Provisional City Council under the leadership of E.A. Koryakov, who relied on trade union organizations. The headquarters of the People's Insurgent Army was also located here, commanded by 26-year-old sergeant major V.M. Zheltovsky. N.N. Acute (Silin) became chief of staff. The Provisional Siberian Government was created, which lasted three months. The rebels demanded "true democracy", free elections, denationalization of industry. The rebels fought under

the red banner, under the slogans: "Long live the people's Soviet power! Down with the communists! The political leadership of the uprising was assumed, as in Tambov, by the Union of the Working Peasantry - a non-party and non-socialist association. Among the command of the rebels were many junior officers of Kolchak's army. Large military formations and four

armored trains of the Reds by the end of 1921 suppressed the West Siberian uprising. The losses of the regular troops of the Red Army amounted to 2.5 thousand killed, not counting the losses of special forces. Compared to the Tambov uprising, the West Siberian uprising was wider, but much worse armed and prepared.

"EMPEROR OF TAIGA"

The last flash of the rebel war in Siberia ended only in 1924, in the Yenisei province. The Cossack of the village of Solenoozerny Ivan Nikolaevich Solovyov fought in the army of Admiral Kolchak. After the defeat, he went to his native places, to the valley of the White Iyus, thinking to engage in arable farming or buy horses and take up carting. Unexpectedly, he is arrested as a former Kolchak member and taken to Achinsk. He escaped from the Achinsk prison, and then created his own detachment - in the summer of 1922. In

Solovyov's detachment at different times there were from 50 to 1000 people, and in winter the detachment decreased - people went home. In the spring, Solovyov's ranks

grew. Solovyov did not have any strength to conduct correct military operations, and he did not even try. The number of Chonians alone in the counties where his detachment operated exceeded the number of his soldiers by several times. His detachment could do one thing: prevent the food detachments from robbing the peasants, taking away their grain and livestock, acting on the scale of two or three counties, no more. The detachment not only fought with the food detachments themselves, but attacked the bulk points, the carts carrying the meat of slaughtered cattle, railway stations, and distributed to the peasants what was taken from them. The basis of the detachment was the same as Solovyov

- people either already sentenced by the Soviet government, or organically incapable of living under it. The ideology of the rebels is well conveyed by just a few phrases from Solovyov's address "To the entire population", after the start of the mass hostage-taking: "We have always believed that this government, except for deceit and cruelty, except for blood, can give nothing to the population, but still believed that the government consisted of normal people, that the power belongs, although cruel, but mentally healthy. Now this cannot be said ... Is it generally acceptable that a mentally normal person would come up with the idea to demand

Citizens, you now see that you are being controlled by idiots and madmen, that your life is in the hands of rabid people, that the danger of being destroyed at any moment hangs over everyone. By 1924, it became obvious that there were no more forces to fight, that no one would come to the rescue: neither Solovyov's detachment, nor all of Russia. The bulk of the detachment dispersed, and for some time they were left alone. But none of the fighters of the Solovyov detachment survived the 1930s. In early 1924, he began negotiations with the communists. He was promised an amnesty and the issuance of a document for free ownership of land and for personal freedom. April 4, 1924 Solovyov was supposed to meet face to face with the head of the Krasnoyarsk CHON Zarudnev. Solovyov arrived with his deputy and adjutant, but they stayed away from the meeting place. And Solovyov himself was tied up by the Chonovites who jumped out of the ambush, tied up and a little later shot the bound one. The deputy and adjutant were also killed.

PEACED SIBERIA

The peasants in the third round of the Civil War lost battles to the well-armed forces of the RSFSR, but won the war. Their goal was simple - to be left alone, freed from extortion and violence. And they achieved this goal - for 6 years, while the NEP was in effect. In the war with the peasantry in Western Siberia, in the Urals and the Volga region, in the Kuban and in the Tambov province, 238 thousand Red Army soldiers died. The losses of the rebels, including civilians, are difficult to determine with any accuracy.

Part X.

ON THE COALS OF THE GREAT FIRE

Chapter

1. Why did the Bolsheviks win?

WHY DID WHITE LOSE?

Much has been written about the reasons for White's defeat. Whites themselves, in exile, wrote especially a lot. For the Reds, everything was clear: the objective laws of history are on their side. Most whites agreed that the reasons for the defeat were purely military. Now, if during the offensive near Orel in 1919 it was not necessary to withdraw troops against Makhno ... If Denikin had accepted Wrangel's plan and united with Kolchak ... If Rodzianko energetically went to Petrograd ... Sometimes they even wrote about that, if Kolchak in the Urals had not divided the armies, but had struck with a single fist at Samara, then at Kazan, then the Bolsheviks would have rolled all the way to Moscow! For some reason, it was not customary to ask questions: why did Nestor Makhno appear at all? Why did they follow him? And if Makhno was, then why didn't he go along with Denikin? Why did you have to fight both the Bolsheviks and him? But without these questions, everything is incomprehensible. Everything really comes down to the tactics of individual battles and the wisdom of certain decisions of military leaders. It has already become commonplace that the Whites attacked scattered from the outskirts, while the Reds had the advantages of a central position. It was hidden in the USSR that the White armies were much smaller than the Red one, that they were worse supplied, were sometimes half-starved and half-dressed. But why didn't the whites unite? Why were there few? Why were they poor? As always in any civil war, behind the military reasons are political reasons. Let's start with the fact that not only whites and reds fought. At the first stage of the Civil War, in 1918, the White movement did not take shape at all, and the Red Army was just beginning to be created.

WHY DID THE PINKS LOSE?

Why were the pink socialist governments even less capable of resisting the Bolsheviks than the white ones? The answer is obvious: few people followed them. The Social Revolutionaries were popular among the peasantry. Peasant uprisings adopted SR slogans. Many peasant leaders called themselves SRs, while others called themselves anarchists. But the "urban" peasants did not follow, and they did not recognize the right to lead themselves. They did not join Komuch's People's Army and Tchaikovsky's People's Army. As a result, the Social Revolutionaries, anarchists, Mensheviks and other townspeople turned out to be politicians without the masses and generals without an army.

And WHITE?

Kolchak and Denikin enjoyed more respect than the half-forgotten Chernov and Avksentiev. The people did not go to Tchaikovsky, and under the command of Miller, the hunters fought fearlessly. But when Kolchak began mass mobilizations, the result was uprisings and mass insubordination. The peasants did not follow him. And the Cossacks did not follow the Whites: they fought the Reds on their own. Krasnov did not want to obey Denikin. Annenkov and Belov did not obey Kolchak. Semenov generally created his own government, and wanted to spit on Kolchak. The Terek Cossacks respected Wrangel, but violated his orders when he did not order the Jews to be touched and the Kabardians to be driven from the land. Whites failed to create a massive white army. Their armies have always been small squads of people of one class, one type. As soon as the white armies grew in numbers, they lost their quality. And 3, 5, even 10 thousand enemies were crushed by the Reds, regardless of the quality. Why?! The answer is not military, but political: because the whites did not have a single powerful idea. Non-predecision turned into the fact that whites had nothing to say to 90% of the population. Whites could tell what they were AGAINST. But they could not clearly explain what they were fighting for. There was no idea - there was no unity of those who are ready to fight for this idea.

There was no idea - and the whites themselves did not have enough will to translate this idea into reality. They themselves had nothing to fight for, there is no one to rally and there is no need to make politics. Non-communist Russia was incredibly fragmented. In February 1917, it disintegrated into peoples, estates, classes, parties, groupings. The Whites failed to unite this Russia. Wrangel tried to do it, but too late. One can only guess what would have happened if he had begun to implement his ideas not in 1920, but at the end of 1918

of the year.

For Wrangel, reforms are the weapons of the Civil War. Could this weapon work? Probably yes ... But on the condition that the white and red states will live side by side for a long time. Like the GDR and the FRG, like North and South Korea. Only then will the advantage of one system over another become apparent. "It was too late to carry out this plan in the summer of 1920, when the Red Army had achieved multiple superiority. The inability of the Whites immediately, and not "after the victory" to solve the pressing issues of law and order and the organization of everyday life in alliance with the peasant majority of the population, is one of the main reasons for the collapse of the White movement.

WHITE IDEA

Why were the whites fighting? For estates? For their factories and plants? But even the aristocrat Kolchak never had estates. And Yudenich did not. Denikin is generally the grandson of a peasant. Kornilov is the son of an ordinary Cossack. Silly lie that they were protecting their incredible wealth. Then why? Whites had no idea for

EVERYONE. But the whites had an idea for themselves. It was the idea of preserving and continuing Russia. The only question is, which Russia? Russia Russian Europeans. Russia's educated stratum, which in 1917 numbered at most 4-5 million people. Approximately the same number of Russian natives were ready to enter this layer, to accept its ideas as their own. For these 7-8 million out of 140, it was obvious what exactly should be preserved and

For what.

In the Civil War, this people of Russian Europeans split, dispersed into political parties and trends. Both socialists and communists are also Russian Europeans in their origin and essence.

Some Russian Europeans want to abandon Europeanism itself for a fascinating, noble and terrible experiment - the communists. They think of themselves as "Eurocosmopolites of advanced humanity." Others want different types of social democracy - Socialist-Revolutionaries, Mensheviks, anarchists.

Still others want the continuation and development of historical Russia - these

are whites. They want to preserve the cozy Russia of the intelligentsia rising from the pages of Bulgakov and Pasternak. In this Russia, there are stacks of books in brown spines on the piano, ancestors look from the paintings and photographs on the walls. This is a very nice Russia, but 90% of the then population of the former Russian Empire had nothing to do with it. They will not fight and die for the idea of preserving it. At the same time, the vast

majority of Russian Europeans do not want to participate in anything, they do not join anyone or anything. All political groupings are very, very few in number... There are simply few whites, a few tens of thousands of combat-ready men throughout colossal Russia.

INSIDE THE WHITE CAMP

The whites were constantly squabbling among themselves. They were united in the first troubled days, and then ... Denikin did not like Kolchak and "held back" Wrangel. Mai-Maevsky really did not want Kutepov, who was unsympathetic to him, to take Moscow. Wrangel intrigued against Denikin. Rodzianko was angry with Yudenich because Yudenich was smarter and more successful. Vermont appropriated the title of Prince Avalov and betrayed Yudenich and Rodzianko in order to try to install a new tsar-father on the throne. Slashchev negotiated with the Bolsheviks to remove Wrangel and sit in his place.

Kolchak scolded Denikin and Mai-Maevsky for indecision and cowardice. Kappel sullenly kept silent, and for this he also got it. Pepelyaev also cursed with foul language - but already Kolchak, and also for indecision. The generals behaved as if everything was a foregone conclusion, their Russia simply could not be saved. Barely imagined success - and they immediately lost unity. Intrigues replaced agreement, everything was drowned in the fog of finding out who is the biggest and most important here.

TYPICAL INTELLIGENTS, OR: WITHOUT ALLIES

Whites behaved as if everyone was obliged to share their beliefs. In this they were typical Russian intellectuals. They did not want to understand that, besides them, powerful new forces had risen in Russia, and without the support of these forces they would perish. They acted as if they didn't need any allies. They had principles and beliefs. They couldn't... sorry, they didn't want to compromise their principles and beliefs. Including his naive belief that the Russian Empire should be eternal. In Russia itself, the Civil War is going on, the armies of Finland and Poland are stronger than any separate of the white and red armies. The armies of Estonia and Georgia are at least not weaker, these are necessary

allies.

Make an alliance with Finland! Recognize its independence! Grit your teeth and even agree to the birth of a new Commonwealth "from mozha to mozha"! If you do this, the West will start helping you in a completely different way. The armies of Mannerheim and Pilsudski will move on Petrograd and Moscow. Then you will lose the colonies, but save Russia. And himself at the head of this Russia. After all, a hundred times better to keep part of the former Russian Empire than to lose all of Russia and up to end.

If you can't give up the idea of "one and indivisible", then at least lie, be hypocritical! But who hinders the recognition of the idea of land socialization? Since it is necessary and dear to the peasants? Again - do not want to honestly compromise?

The Bolsheviks did just that: they created a common government with the Socialist-Revolutionaries and Anarchists, and they themselves turned back what they wanted. And they crushed the unfortunate "allies" when they were no longer needed. But the whites refused any compromises, any deals both with the Nationals and with other political forces. They believed that if they were morally right, they could go against the Bolsheviks alone, without allies.

WHY DID THE PEASANTRY LOST?

Extremely briefly: the entire St. Petersburg period of our history, from Peter the Great until 1917, there was European Russia, St. Petersburg. And next to it lived Native Russia, folk. Russia, living

ideas and norms of the earlier, Moscow period of our history. The Russian peasants, the last Muscovites, are used to it - they are not the ones who manage all the affairs of the Empire. Their job is to deal with purely local problems. Like the men of the time of Razin, like the Cossacks of the time of Pugachev, they do not want to leave their native places. As long as they are not touched, they are ready to obey anyone who only commands from the cities ... The peasant masses wanted only one thing: to be left alone and not drawn into a civil war. All the same, they are drawn in, but even then the peasants defend their yards, villages, at most - their provinces. In an army that would protect everyone, all of Russia, they did not aspire at all. They took rifles from the rebels in Yaroslavl ... And almost everyone dispersed, leaving weapons for their own and only for their own purposes. The peasantry lost because they remained native! The Cossacks behaved almost the same way. The farther from their villages, the more reluctantly they fought. After the raid of Mamantov, the Don Cossacks turned not to Moscow, but to the Don. Semirechensky Cossacks fought only at home. The Transbaikalian Cossacks did not want to help Kolchak: they have their own ataman Semyonov, their own problems. The Ussuri Cossacks beat the red criminals Lazo, but they did not help Kolchak either. The Terek Cossacks fought superbly with Uzun-Khodja, but they were sad in Ukraine and Russia. Like for whites. But as soon as White started to lose, he took a neutral position. The Ural and Orenburg Cossacks also did not want to go to Russia ... well, and ended up ... who survived - much further from their land - in Persia. And the whites lost because they could not rally the rest of Russia against the Bolsheviks. And they remained a bunch of people going against a smart, flexible, tough opponent. Politically whites were zeros. Ignorance and insignificance. And civil wars are not won by the military. Civil wars are o

WHY DID THE RED WIN?

The Reds had an idea!

Great idea. Perhaps this is the most grandiose idea in the history of mankind. They had something to torture, torment,

force themselves to make any effort and extra effort. After all, they were building a new world, a new universe, where everything would be different than Today.

They made sense to force others. The idea was so grandiose, so dazzling that it really made sense to force other people to fight for this idea. Fair Heaven on Earth. The idea directly allowed to lie, invent, manipulate. I resolved it on my own - such an idea. And allowed in the sense that it was very grandiose. In the name of SUCH an idea, it was possible to lie from three boxes, and make an alliance with even the devil himself. There were few Reds... In the sense of convinced Reds, red fanatics. There were red cadets who sang the "Internationale" before being shot, and there were generals who refused to go over to the side of the enemy at the cost of their own lives. But it was a handful ... There are probably even fewer convinced Reds than convinced Whites. But overshadowed by their super-idea, the Bolsheviks did three important things that everyone else in Russia was unable to do.

political forces:

1. They were completely unprincipled: in the name of an idea. They promised everything and everyone, entered into any alliances, easily refused alliances and allies.

The Bolsheviks agreed with the nationalists: they released them from the Empire, as it were, once and for all. (Then they occupy or attract.) We agreed with the peasants: they gave them land. (Then they will socialize.) We agreed with the workers: they gave them labor legislation and declared the proletariat to be the salt of the earth. (Then they will turn them into state slaves.) We agreed with the Social Revolutionaries and anarchists, took them into their government. (Then they will destroy it.) We agreed with the bandits, made Kotovsky and Grigoriev red commanders. (Then they liquidate it.) He gave everything to everyone, promised even more, and in the end agreed with everyone who turned out to be necessary to them at the moment. And having defeated the enemy with the forces of the coalition, they betrayed the allies in the coalition and beat the new enemy. Gaining strength, all changed in their interests. 2. The Bolsheviks were building a system. Your system. The terrible system of terror, the Cheka and the Northern Camps, party campaigns and the distribution system. But it was the

system. The Bolshevik System allowed the use of all the inhabitants of Russia. Communists declared their beliefs to be the only correct, the only possible and the only

I thought they were shot and forced. By any means. And people who were not communists at all began to work for their System. Nationals created their state systems. But they just had ideas that were comparable in strength to the communist one. The idea of the national independence of Finland and Georgia was shared by many people in these countries. In the face of external danger, even those who were not very worried about nationalism began to work on this idea. Do not want to under the Bolsheviks? Take a rifle! As a result, a lot of Finns, Estonians and Poles took rifles. The most powerful armies after the Red Army are the national armies. The Red Army lost the wars with the Balts, Finns and Poles. Non-communist Russia was gradually falling apart, living out what people had worked out until 1914. And Soviet Russia grew by leaps and bounds, and developed. Until the summer of 1918, the Soviet Republic could be taken with bare hands. If the Germans or the allies had gone to Moscow with the forces of three good divisions, and Soviet power would have collapsed overnight. If Denikin had gone to Moscow in October 1918 with the forces that he had gone only in October 1919, he would most likely have taken Moscow. But by the beginning of 1919, the army of the Soviet Republic was turning into a formidable force... By 1920, the RSFSR could no longer be taken by either the White armies or the three Allied divisions. 3. Everyone understands that the army is only part of the country. You can destroy the entire army - but in the name of the country and the people. A part can be given for the sake of the whole, but not the whole for the sake of a part. Everyone thought that Russia was a whole, and politicians, armies and armored trains were a part. No one would want to destroy Russia for the sake of the most wonderful army: there is no point. The Reds were building their Red Army to create the Zemshar Republic of Soviets. The Bolsheviks thought on the scale of the entire globe ... On such a scale, Russia generally turns into a small part

whole.

It is no coincidence that the main creator of the Red Army turned out to be Leon Trotsky, a zealous internationalist, the most staunch supporter of the World Revolution. A man who is absolutely convinced that the revolution in Russia is only the beginning. "In order to win the Civil War, we robbed Russia," he frankly admits. That measure of ruin, violence, cruelty, before which any other political forces stop, will not stop the Bolsheviks. They are not afraid

destroy Russia, because their homeland is the whole world! But as a result, under the Bolsheviks, Russia reached the peak of its power.

Chapter 2

virtuality

VIRTUALITY OF PINK RUSSIA

But in December 1917 - February 1918, the pink government of Russia remained possible: the Vikzhel strike supported the idea of a government of the Social Democrats, Socialist-Revolutionaries and Anarchists. We had a Constituent Assembly that sang the Internationale. There could also be a coalition social democratic government.

VIRTUALITY OF WHITE MILITARY VICTORIES

But even in 1918-1920, already in the outbreak of the Civil War, the whites, purely militarily, could well have won. Repeatedly. 1. Mannerheim's campaign against Petrograd in the summer of 1919 was quite real. To do this, it was enough to recognize the independence of Finland. 2. The capture of Petrograd by Yudenich in the autumn of 1919 was quite real. As a matter of fact, Rodzianko could have taken Petrograd, if only he had behaved more resolutely and smarter. Could Yudenich. To do this, it was enough for him not to continue the beautiful and chivalrous traditions of the volunteer movement. It was necessary to take power with an iron fist and do what he sees fit. Removal from command of obvious drunkards and clumsies, primarily Rodzianko and Vetrenko. 3. The plan of Baron Wrangel is absolutely real - a cavalry raid on Moscow. It is impossible to guarantee anything, but the raids of Mamantov and Budyonny show how effective such raids were in the Civil War. Take command of the VSYUR plan Wrangel, and it is quite possible - in September 1919, the Terek Cossacks and equestrian volunteers would enter the Mother See. 4. Even a horse raid on Moscow by General Kutepov in October 1919 could have been carried out. It is less likely than the raid of Baron Wrangel: there are much fewer forces. But he is also real. Indeed - spit on the drunk

May-Maevsky, cut off the wire with the headquarters, and go ahead. Chance small, but it exists.

5. Kolchak had to make decisions not military, but political. The ones he avoided so much. The same problem occurs when the whites take Moscow. You can take it ... And what's next? Hanging Lenin and Trotsky is always a pleasure. But after all, without a political solution to urgent problems, the conditions that give rise to Lenins and Trotskys remain. It's either-or! Or immediately, immediately after entering the city, the convocation of the

Constituent

Assembly and the Decree on land reform - and then you can celebrate the victory. Celebrate - and start catching the remnants of the Red Army across the endless expanses of the Russian Plain. Perhaps, with this turn of events, these same remnants, having lost Moscow and Petrograd, are strengthening themselves in the wilderness of Russian provinces. They begin to disturb the unfortunate winners more and more sensitively. And a new red leader rises among them, even more terrible and angrier than all the previous ones (Stalin? Ordzhonikidze? Someone completely unknown?). And the peasants are already starting to support the Reds, because they give the land.

VIRTUALITY OF POLITICAL DECISIONS

The military victories of the whites look completely different if we assume that the Wrangel reforms are announced and begin to be carried out in the South of Russia in the summer of 1918. Even if in autumn! Since November 1918 there has been no question of war: the Great War is over. The solution of the land question would remove the advantage of the Reds. On the contrary, the whites would immediately have the political advantage. It turns out that both main forces give equally much. This would give the Whites tens of thousands of bayonets. The front-line peasants would go. The second most valuable decision is the recognition of the collapse of the Russian Empire.

Union with Finland, Poland, the Baltic States. Of course, a third political decision would also help a lot: towards a tougher political regime.

VIRTUALITY OF COEXISTENCE

The collapse of Russia is a phenomenon that is perceived very nervously by the majority of Russians. Somehow we are very much accustomed to life in a single state. But in 1918 Russia collapsed. Both the Russian Empire and Russia broke up into separate independent states. Some of them thought of themselves as temporary - the state of Funtikov, Komuch, Prikomuch, VSYUR, the state of Kolchak, the North-Western government, the Republic of the Tambov partisan region, the Turkestan Soviet Republic, the Kuban Soviet Republic, the Far East, the Lankaran Republic of Colonel Ilyasov. Other states were ready to continue to live independently, and if they were part of Russia, then it was still necessary to see under what conditions. Such are all the Cossack states, the Siberian autonomy, the Far Eastern Republic. Third states: the peasant republics of Siberia, Grigoriev, Zeleny and Makhno, did not plan for a long time at all. How it will be -

we'll see. And the Kuban Rada initially declared that the Black Sea region was leaving Russia once and for all. And the states of the Baltic States, Transcaucasia, Ukraine, Finland, Poland. All this is very reminiscent of China after the 1911 revolution. China broke up into eight states. None of them has been recognized by other states. Formally, China remained united... But these states existed: they collected taxes, organized life, fought with each other... In the end, Mao Zedong's Red China began to devour the rest of the states. He ate with the help of the Soviet Union, very famously, and by 1949 he ate them all, except for Taiwan. On the outskirts of the vast Red China, the People's Republic of China, White China remained: the island of Taiwan. And Hong Kong captured by the British. Taiwan as an independent state exists until

the 21st century. The fact that there were no stable Russian states with different political systems suggests that the whites were political corpses, and the "pinks" were deprived of a large-scale approach to state issues.

Ah, if only!.. "Island of Crimea" turned out to be too small, he did not have the strength to resist the huge Red Russia. And what if there were another "Island of Crimea" on the scale of Siberia and the South? In 1919 it became real. In the spring of 1919 the whites of the South

"Moscow directive", but decided to make their way to Moscow according to Wrangel's plan and go to connect with Kolchak.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF RUSSIA

It makes no sense to draw a precise line: where the borders of Soviet Russia and, say, the Federal Republic of Russia would go. Let us mentally leave behind the Soviets everything except the Urals and Siberia, northern Kazakhstan to the Volga region, Kalmykia and the North Caucasus. And along the Black Sea - only a narrow strip of the coast and the Crimea. So be it. Let the existence of the Federal Republic of Russia do not prevent the Reds from owning the black soil of Southern Rus'. Let's save even the complete conquest by the Reds of the entire South and the Crimea. Let in this virtuality the white lands begin only beyond the Volga, and even beyond the Ural River. in Russian Asia. What would the coexistence of two such states lead to? In addition, what led to the coexistence of the FRG and the GDR. Because regardless of anything else, the political system would have an effect. Yes, there would be a lot of problems. Yes, we would have to resolve issues with the southern borders - with Semirechye, with Kazakhstan, with Soviet Turkestan ... Up to the khanates of Central Asia and the Transcaspian government. Perhaps the Trans-Caspian government and Soviet Turkestan would have remained independent states for an indefinite period of time. But... Alas. To do this, whites would have to stop being white. Change all your views on politics and economics. Remember that tsarist Russia was a very backward and inert country. And follow the path of tough Western democracy - as it was at the beginning of the 20th century

century.

Chapter

3

HUMAN LOSS

It is not very clear how to assess the losses in the civil wars in Finland, Latvia and Poland. On the one hand, these are now separate, independent states. On the other hand, these countries were part of the Russian Empire. "Their" civil wars became part of the general

Civil war, blazing on the territory of the former Russian Empire. Much depends on the established tradition. For example, the Soviet-Polish war is considered to be part of the Civil War. A civil war in Finland is not accepted. It is even less clear whether the events of 1918-1919 in Hungary, Germany and Austria should be considered part of the Civil War. These are all the more independent states, but the events in them did not take place without the participation of Russian communists. About 100 thousand people died in Finland, about 4 thousand in Austria, 70 thousand in Hungary, and 20-25 thousand in Germany. In Poland, about 30 thousand Poles died not at the hands of the Soviet invaders, but at the hands of other Poles. About 40 thousand people died in Latvia, it is very difficult to separate the victims of our internal war and the victims of the all-Russian Civil War. In Georgia, these losses are about 10 thousand people, in Armenia - at least 30-40 thousand (taking into account Muslim terror and the war with Turkey).

BATTLE LOSS OF THE CIVIL WAR

The combat losses of the Reds are estimated by different authors from 663 to 702 thousand. Whites - from 127 to 229 thousand. At the same time, as a rule, all non-communist forces are understood as whites. Not all of these 229 thousand dead would call themselves white. Killed peasant rebels can hardly be separated from the civilian population. Therefore, they are counted as victims of terror. But in the number of military losses of the Civil War, it is quite possible to include the killed soldiers of the national armies. Many of them, like Georgians, Turkmens and Tajiks, fought with both the Whites and the Reds. These losses can only be estimated approximately: 70 thousand Poles, 2 thousand Estonians, 3 thousand Finns, 7 thousand Latvians, 2 thousand Baltic Germans, 10 thousand Georgians, 30 thousand Muslims of Central Asia.

VICTIMS OF TERROR

In Siberia, under Kolchak, about 25 thousand people were shot. The same number was destroyed by Komuch.

The number of victims of the Red Terror is difficult to estimate with the same accuracy: there are too many of them.

During 1919-1922, hundreds of thousands of people were killed in the order of "decossackization" in the Don and Kuban, wars with peasants in the Tambov region and Siberia, but there are no reliable estimates. The total number of victims of the Red Terror 1918-1922 in the historical literature today it is estimated as "not less than 2 million". According to Melgunov, the statistics look like this:

The most famous acts of mass terror:

Time	Action	Number victims
1918		
January February	Shootings in Armavir	1342
February	Kyiv executions	2000
Summer	Suppression of the Yaroslavl uprising	1500
Autumn	Suppression of Izhevsk-Botkinsky uprisings	7000
December	Execution of striking workers	100
1919		
March-April	Suppression of the II Astrakhan uprising	2000-4000
March—June	Executions in Kharkov	3000

February August	Kyiv executions	3000
April—July	Shootings in Poltava	2000
April September	Executions in Odessa	2200
Whole year	Monastic settlement near Saratov	1500
1920		
Beginning of the year	Extermination of the Ural Cossacks	130,000?
Winter spring	Krasnoyarsk concentration camp	40 000
March	Destruction of Nikolaevsk-on-Amur	20 000
March and beyond	Arkhangelsk executions	3000
August 1920	Execution in a prison in Yekaterinodar	1600
1921		
December to July	Crimean executions	50,000-76,000
After February	Shootings in Georgia	24.000
March	Kronstadt execution	

		2 103
March, April	Executions in Arkhangelsk and Pertominsk	424
Spring	Suppression of the West Siberian uprisings	75 000
Summer	Suppression of the Tambov uprising	70,000-90,000
November	Executions of hostages in Ukraine	5000
Partial total		482 500

An interesting table was published in the Edinburgh newspaper The Scotsman (November 7, 1923). Her source is not specified; perhaps this is the data of British intelligence (the Russian population went to the British missions with complaints about the Bolsheviks). The list clearly lacks Cossacks (if they are not hidden among officers and soldiers) and their families, and other massacres are incompletely covered. But the result is close to the assessment of Denikin's "Special Commission to Investigate the Atrocities of the Bolsheviks" (1 million 700 thousand people).

Victims of the Red Terror 1918-1922 according to British data:

bishops	28
priests	1 219
professors and lecturers	6000

doctors	9000
landowners	12 950
officers	54 000
cops (?)	70 000
workers	193 290
soldier	260 000
various knowledge workers, employees	355 260
peasants	815 000
total	1 776 747

However, in both lists there are no exterminated Bashkirs, Russian and non-Russian consequences of the massacre in the North Caucasus, and some other information. The data is clearly incomplete.

NON-COMBATIVE LOSSES

To the figures of combat losses and the number of victims of the white, pink and red terror, one must add the number of those killed by the Petliurists, the Makhnovists, and smaller gangs of nationalists (Uzun-Khoja's murids, for example). This is about 100 thousand people. Here also - killed by direct unprincipled criminals. Just as many more, if not more.

It turns out already a colossal figure: from 2,600,000 people according to the most conservative estimates, and up to 3,300,000 maximum. But this is not all. Victims of famine in cities, primarily in Moscow and Petrograd in 1918-1920 - hundreds of thousands ... Victims of the terrible famine of the rural population of 1921 - up to 5 million people.

Victims of typhus and "Spanish flu": according to various estimates, from 400 thousand to million people.

It turns out a terrible "fork" - from 8 to 13 million people. In an effort to downplay the number of victims, communist and pro-communist historians put the figure at "only" 5 million. Anti-communists talk about 19-20 million. But these are extreme estimates, most likely, they are incorrect.

DEMOGRAPHIC PRICE

Demographers take into account not only direct human losses, but also those children who could be born and were not born due to the death of their parents or because of unbearable living conditions. Russians who lived in the Russian Empire by 1917 could become fathers and mothers of 20-30 million children who were never born. The country missed about 3,040 million interrupted or missed lives: a quarter of the total population.

LOSS OF POPULATION QUALITY

The terrible thing is that they killed not just a certain percentage of the population, but people of certain classes of society. But the top of any society is made up of people who are not the worst in their personal qualities. To become a nobleman, an intellectual, an entrepreneur or a "fist", one had to have certain personal qualities. These qualities were at least partially transmitted new generations.

The extermination of the best representatives of the people could not go unpunished. But the work of exterminating the best continued under Soviet power. In 1932, 4% of the voters, more than 7 million people, were disenfranchised - that is, they were disenfranchised "for descent."

PSYCHOLOGICAL PRICE

Any war devalues human life, raises various kinds of scum to the surface of life, teaches ruthlessness, cynicism and cruelty. The civil war makes this terrible work many times more intense than any other. And then there is the class morality of Pavlik Morozov, who betrayed his father, and Lyubov Yarovaya, who was saved by her husband and betrayed her husband in the same situation. Modern psychologists believe that after any war it is useful to carry out psychological rehabilitation of all its participants. After the Civil War, such rehabilitation would be useful to all of Russia - but no one carried it out, the consequences only deepened ...

ECONOMIC PRICE

The amount of economic losses is estimated at 400 billion to 2 trillion US dollars at that time. In modern dollars, this would be about 20 times more. This is the price of direct economic destruction, rupture of ties, the country's place in the system of the international division of labor, lost profits.

CULTURAL LOSS

A huge amount of cultural property was destroyed during the Civil War. And least of all - during the hostilities themselves. Even the destruction of the Moscow Kremlin is recoverable. Shells falling on a church with a bell tower to suppress a machine gun firing from the bell tower do not cause much damage to the building. But they deliberately destroyed entire layers of culture - primarily noble and religious. The extermination and expulsion abroad of carriers of the highest cultural values, scientists, poets, philosophers and musicians, must also be attributed to cultural losses. It is physically impossible to calculate these losses.

TERRITORIAL LOSSES

These losses are difficult to assess, because they mainly include the territories of the countries that were part of the Russian Empire. A "soft" version of the collapse of the empire was quite possible. It would stretch for decades, and would not lead to wars and tragic breaks.

The Second Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, born in the fire of the Civil War, tore off Western Ukraine and Western Belarus. Romania tore Bessarabia from Russia. More than 500 thousand square kilometers of territory with a population of 25 million were lost

Human.

Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, part of Transcaucasia, Russian China...

POLITICAL PRICE

Until 1914, the Russian Empire was seen as specific, special, but one of the European countries. During the Civil War, she was excluded from the number of winners in the Great War. All its political forces ceased to be considered "their own" in Europe. Whites were considered

reactionaries and pathological monarchists. The Reds... Some Europeans admired them, but more often at a distance, as great experimenters. Others were terrified of them. Still others accepted as the new government of Russia: no ratings. But no one else considered Russia "the same as everyone else", and did not consider it one of the countries of Europe. The outcome of the

Civil War led to the emergence of a new type of state. It was the state that planned the World Revolution. Where romantics and slaves forged freedom and happiness for the whole world until the world resented.

APPS

WHO WAS WHO

RED

VLADIMIR ALEKSANDROVICH ANTONOV-OVSEENKO



(1883-1938)

From the family of an officer. In the revolutionary movement since 1901 (Warsaw). Member of the RSDLP since 1902 (Petersburg). He graduated from the Vladimir Infantry School (1904, St. Petersburg). In the revolution of 1905 one of the leaders of military uprisings in Poland, Sevastopol. In 1905 he was sentenced to death, replaced by 20 years of hard labor; fled. From 1910 in exile; joined the Mensheviks. At the end of 1914, he declared solidarity with the Bolsheviks on the question of their attitude towards the imperialist war. Since May 1917 in Russia, he joined the Bolshevik Party in Petrograd. Member of the Military Organization under the Central Committee of the RSDLP(b); was sent by the Central Committee to Helsingfors, conducted revolutionary work among the soldiers of the Northern Front and the sailors of the Baltic Fleet, one of the editors of the Volna newspaper. Member of the All-Russian Conference of front-line and rear organizations of the RSDLP (b) (June). After the July crisis, he was imprisoned in the Petrograd prison "Crosses". Tsentrobalt was appointed Commissioner under the Governor-General of Finland. Participated in the All-Russian Democratic Conference (September). Since October 24, a member of the Field Headquarters of the Military Revolutionary Committee, one of the organizers of operations to blockade the Winter Palace; from the Peter and Paul Fortress on the evening of October 25 sent an ultimatum to the Provisional Government. October 26, one of the leaders of the capture of the Winter Palace and the arrest of the Provisional Government. Entered the Council of People's Commissars - a member of the Committee on Military and Naval Affairs (responsible for the internal front). During the suppression of the speech of Kerensky - Krasnov (October 27 - November 2), a member of the headquarters of the Petrograd military district and assistant commander of the military district, from November 9, commander of the military district. On the eve

Junkers who did not shoot Antonov-Ovseenko - they hoped to exchange him for 50 arrested Junkers. On the morning of November 29, with the mediation of the American journalist A.R. Williams is freed by revolutionary sailors. Since December, he commanded troops in battles with the Cossacks of Ataman Kaledin on the Don, with the Haidamaks of the Central Rada. One of the organizers of the Red Army. In late August - early September 1918, he led the Soviet delegation at negotiations in Berlin with representatives of the German government on the possibility of the participation of German troops in the armed struggle against the British invaders in northern Russia. During the Civil War, in the military, then in state and diplomatic work. On October 13, 1937, he was arrested and on February 8, 1938, by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR, he was sentenced to death on charges of belonging to the leadership of a "Trotskyist terrorist and espionage organization." In 1956 he was rehabilitated. **VASILY KONSTANTINOVICH BLUKHER (1890-1938)**



Born on November 19, 1890 in the village of Barshchinka, Yaroslavl province, into a peasant family. In 1909 he entered the Mytishchi Carriage Works near Moscow as a mechanic. In 1910 he was arrested and sentenced to prison for calling for a strike.

With the outbreak of World War I, he was sent to the front as a private. For military distinction he was awarded two St. George's crosses and a medal, promoted to junior non-commissioned officer. In 1916, after being seriously wounded, he was released from military service. He entered the Sormovo shipbuilding plant, then moved to Kazan and began working at a mechanical plant. Joined the Bolshevik Party. After the February Revolution, by decision of the Samara party organization, Blucher returned to the army for revolutionary work, volunteering for the 102nd Reserve Infantry Regiment in Samara; was elected to the regimental committee and the city Council of Soldiers' Deputies. By the beginning of the October Revolution, Blucher was a member of the Samara Military Revolutionary Committee. At the end of November 1917 he was sent to Chelyabinsk as a commissar of the Red Guard detachment, and was elected chairman of the Chelyabinsk Revolutionary Committee. In early 1918, he led the capture of Orenburg, occupied by the White Guard Cossacks.

Leading the encircled troops, Blucher made a thousand-kilometer raid along the Urals with them and, after fierce battles with superior enemy forces, in September 1918 led the Consolidated Ural Detachment to the Kungur region to join with units of the Red Army. Noting the merits of Blucher, the All-Russian Central Executive Committee awarded him the newly established Order of the Red Banner No. 1. On September 20, 1918, units of the Consolidated Ural Detachment were included in the 4th Ural Division, later renamed the 30th Rifle Division. Blucher became its chief. In January 1919, Blucher was promoted to assistant commander of the 3rd Army, from April he simultaneously served as head of the Vyatka fortified region. At the end of the summer of 1919 in the Urals, the 51st Rifle Division was formed from parts of the Special Brigade, the Northern Expeditionary Detachment and the fortress brigades of the Vyatka fortified region. Under the command of Blucher, the division fought its way from

Tyumen to Baikal. In March 1920, Blucher, as one of the most experienced and authoritative division commanders of the Red Army, was appointed commander-in-chief of the same division (in other divisions, the commander did not have the right to make a decision alone without the commissar's sanction). Successful military operations to hold the Kakhovka bridgehead in August 1920 marked the beginning of the Reds' victories on the Southern Front. Blucher was approved by the head of the Kakhovka fortified area. Blucher commanded the Perekop shock group, which delivered the main blow to Wrangel's army from the Kakhovka bridgehead. In the combat operations of the troops of the Southern Front to seize the Crimea, the Perekop shock group had the most difficult task: two of its brigades, together with the 15th and 52nd divisions and the Makhno brigade, crossed the Sivash and then from the Lithuanian Peninsula struck at the flank and rear of the

enemy, the other two stormed the Turkish Wall from the front. On June 27, 1921, the government appointed Blucher Minister of War of the Far Eastern Republic and Commander-in-Chief of the People's Revolutionary Army (NRA). He played a big role in the implementation of the then political line of the Soviet leadership - the liberation of the Far East from the White Guards and at the same time preventing a military conflict with Japan. The assault in February 1922 on

Volochaevka, then the capture of Spassk, completed the military operations of the Civil War.

In 1924-1927 he was the chief military adviser to the Chinese revolutionary government in Guangzhou (Canton). In 1929, when the Chinese Nationalists seized the Chinese Eastern Railway (CER), it was decided to unite all the armed forces located in the Far East into the Special Far Eastern Army. Blucher was appointed its commander. He held this position until the end of his military career. Blucher led the defeat of the Chinese during the Soviet-Chinese conflict of 1929. He became a member of the Special Judicial Presence of the Supreme Court of the

USSR, which in June 1937 sentenced his comrades to death in the so-called military-fascist conspiracy case - a group of high-ranking Soviet military men led by Tukhachevsky. In July-August 1938, he carried out general leadership of military operations against the Japanese army in the area of Lake Khasan. During the frontal offensive in order to oust the Japanese from Soviet territory, the Red Army units lost more than two and a half thousand people; enemy losses were much less. This failure was one of the reasons for the removal of Blucher in August 1938 from command of the Far Eastern Army. On October 22, 1938, with the sanction of Stalin, Blucher was arrested on trumped-up charges of belonging to an anti-Soviet organization of the right and to the same military-fascist conspiracy, the alleged participants of which Blucher had condemned to death a year earlier. During the investigation, unable to withstand the torture and torture, in which the then First Deputy People's Commissar of Internal Affairs Beria took a personal part, he died on the eighteenth day of his imprisonment - November 9, 1938. In 1956 he was rehabilitated. **ALEXEY ALEKSEEVICH BRUSILOV (1853-1926)**



Born in the family of a general in the city of Tiflis. He graduated from the Corps of Pages (1872). Participated in the Russian-Turkish war of 1877-1878 in the Caucasus. From 1906 he commanded a cavalry division, then the 12th Army Corps. General of the cavalry (1912). In 1912-1913, assistant commander of the Warsaw military district. At the beginning of World War I of the war of 1914-1918 he commanded the 8th Army, from March 1916 the Southwestern Front. From May 22 to July 19, 1917 Supreme Commander; took all measures to continue the Great War. At the insistence

Kerensky signed an order on the introduction of the death penalty at the front to suppress the revolutionary struggle of the soldier masses. After the failure of the June offensive of 1917, he was replaced by Kornilov and appointed special adviser to the Provisional Government. Until 1920, he did not hold official posts. Rejected several proposals of the Whites to join them. On May 2, 1920, by order of the RVSR, he was appointed chairman of the Special Conference under the Commander-in-Chief, which included a number of former generals. On May 30, this conference appealed to former officers to come out in defense of Soviet Russia from Poland. Then Brusilov served in the central apparatus of the Red Army. In 1923-24 he was an inspector of the cavalry, from 1924 for especially important assignments at the Revolutionary Military Council of the USSR. **SEMEN MIKHAILOVICH BUDENNY (1883-1973)**



The son of a peasant farm Kozyurin Rostov province. He worked as a laborer from the age of 9. In 1903 he was called to active service, which he carried in the 48th Cossack regiment in the Far East. Participated in the Russo-Japanese War, which he graduated from the cornet. In 1908 he graduated from the St. Petersburg school of equestrians. In 1914-1917 he fought on the German, Austrian and Turkish fronts. After the February Revolution of 1917, he became chairman of the regimental, and then the divisional committee of soldiers' deputies. In August 1917, he actively disarmed officer formations in the Orsha region. The general collapse of the army throws Budyonny home. There he appears in February 1918 at the head of a detachment of about 200 people and turns it into the core of a new detachment, up to 1500 sabers. By the autumn of 1918, it becomes almost impossible to remain red on the Don. As the Whites left the Don in the spring of 1918, so in September 1918 Budyonny's detachment leaves for Tsaritsyn. As part of the 10th Army, he quickly passes from brigade commander to division commander. In March 1919 he joined the CPSU(b). In June 1919, a cavalry corps was formed. November 19, 1919 - 1st Cavalry Army. The movement of huge masses of cavalry turns out to be a mobile striking force, very effective in the Civil War. The 1st Cavalry played an almost decisive role in a number of strategic operations of the Civil War: the victory over Denikin, Wrangel, the Second Commonwealth.

1921 - Member of the Military Council of the Caucasian Military District. From April 1924 to 1937 he was an inspector of the Red Army cavalry. From 1937 - Commander of the Moscow District. Since 1939 - Deputy People's Commissar of Defense. Since 1940 - First Deputy People's Commissar of Defense.

During World War II, while remaining Deputy People's Commissar of Defense, he was commander-in-chief of the troops of the Western Reserve Front, the South-Western Direction, the North Caucasian Front, and the commander of the USSR cavalry.

KLIMENT EFREMOVICH VOROSHILOV

(1881-1969)



Born in the family of a railway watchman in the village. Upper Yekaterinoslav province. From the age of 7 he worked at the mine, as a laborer, in 1896 - as an assistant locksmith at the DUMO plant. Studied at a rural zemstvo school for 2 years. Repeatedly expelled from work for quarreling and organizing strikes. Since 1903, a member of the

RSDLP. Active participant in the revolution of 1905-1907. He was repeatedly arrested and imprisoned. In November 1917 - Commissar of Petrograd. Helped Dzerzhinsky to organize the Cheka. From March 1918, he organized Red Army detachments in the Donbass. Passes the way from the commander of the 1st partisan Lugansk detachment to the commander of the 5th army. With her, he retreats to Tsaritsyn. From July 1918 commander of the 10th Army, Tsaritsyn Front, member of the Revolutionary Military Council of the

Southern Front. From November 1918 - People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the Ukrainian Republic. In 1919 he led the defeat of Grigoriev. From June 1919 - commander of the 14th Army, then - commander of the Internal Front of Ukraine. From November 1919 he was a member of the Revolutionary Military Council of the 1st Cavalry Army. Passed to the Caucasus, and then to the Polish front. Participated in the defeat of Wrangel. In 1921 he personally participated in the massacre of Kronstadt. In 1921-1924 he was the commander of the troops of the North Caucasian District, then the Moscow District. After the death of Frunze - head of the Armed Forces of the USSR. From 1934 - People's

Commissar of Defense of the USSR. Since 1935 - Marshal of the USSR.

Since May 1940 - Chairman of the Defense

Committee. 1946-1956 - Deputy

Chairman of the Council of Ministers. PAVEL EFIMOVICH DYBENKO **(1889-1938)**

Born in with. Lyudkov of the Chernihiv province in a peasant family. In the



revolutionary movement since 1907. Member of the Communist Party since 1912. Since 1911 in the Baltic Fleet, one of the leaders of the anti-war speech of sailors on the battleship "Emperor Paul I" in 1915. After a 6-month imprisonment, he was sent to the front, then arrested again for anti-war propaganda and released by the February Revolution of 1917. He was a member of the

Helsingfors Council, from April 1917 the chairman of the Central Balt. Member of the Petrograd Military Revolutionary

Committee; led the formation and dispatch to the capital of detachments of revolutionary sailors and warships. During the offensive of the Krasnov-Kerensky troops on Petrograd, he commanded detachments near Krasnoye Selo and Gatchina. From October 26, 1917 to March 1918, as part of the Council of People's Commissars, he was a member of the board of the People's Commissariat for Military and Naval Affairs, then the People's Commissar for Naval Affairs.

Commanding a detachment near Narva, he fled from the Germans and hid for a long time. Since the summer of 1918, he has been working underground in Ukraine, in August he was arrested, but in October he was exchanged for captured German officers. At the end of 1918 he commanded a group of Soviet troops in the Yekaterinoslav direction, from February 1918 - the 1st Zadneprovskaya division, then - the Crimean army, and after leaving the Crimea in 1919 - the 37th rifle division. Commanding the Consolidated Division, he participated in the suppression of the Kronstadt rebellion of 1921. In 1928-1938 he was commander of the troops of the Central Asian, Volga and Leningrad military districts. He was a member of the Revolutionary Military Council of the USSR, a member of the Central Executive

Committee of the USSR. Commander of the 2nd rank (1935). Shot. SERGEI SERGEEVICH KAMENEV



Born in the family of a military engineer in Kyiv. He graduated from the Alexander Military School (1900) and the Academy of the General Staff (1907). During the 1st World War of 1914-1918 in staff positions, he was the head of the operational department of the 1st Army. From the beginning of 1917 he commanded an infantry regiment with the rank of colonel. After the October Revolution, he was elected chief of staff of the 15th Corps

of the Red Army, and then the 3rd Army. At the beginning of 1918, he voluntarily joined the Red Army, was the military leader of the Nevelsk section of the Western Veil, and commanded the 17th Infantry Division. Since August 1918, assistant to the military leader of the Western

veils. From September 1918 to July 1919 he successfully commanded the troops of the Eastern Front during the offensive of the front troops in 1918 - early 1919, then during the defense and offensive against Kolchak's troops in 1919. From July 1919 to April 1924 - Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Republic.

From April 1924 inspector of the Red Army, from March 1925 chief of staff of the Red Army, from November 1925 chief inspector of the Red Army, and from August 1926 head of the Main Directorate of the Red Army. From April 1924 to May 1927 he was a member of the Revolutionary Military Council of the USSR. From May 1927 to June 1934 Deputy People's Commissar for Military and Naval Affairs and Deputy Chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council of the USSR. From June 1934 head of the air defense department and at the same time from November 1934 a member of the Military Council under the People's Commissariat of Defense of the USSR. Member of the CPSU since 1930. Commander of the 1st rank (1935). Member of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee. He was awarded the Golden Military Weapon with the Order of the Red Banner, the Honorary Revolutionary Weapon with the Order of the Red Banner, the Orders of the Red Banner of the RSFSR, the Red Banner of the Khorezm SSR, the Red Crescent of the 1st degree of the Bukhara People's Ows.

republics. He was buried in Red Square near the

Kremlin wall. **GRIGORY IVANOVICH KOTOVSKY (1881-1925)**



He was born on June 12 (24), 1881 in the village of Gancheshty (now the city of Hinchesht of Moldova), in the family of a factory mechanic. On the line of his father, Grigory Kotovsky came from an old Polish aristocratic family, who owned an estate in the Kamyanets-Podilsky province. Kotovsky's grandfather for connections with the participants of the Polish national

movement was early dismissed. He later went bankrupt. The father of Grigory Kotovsky, a mechanical engineer by education, was forced to move to Bessarabia and move into the bourgeois class. Grigory Kotovsky graduated from an agricultural school, worked as an assistant manager and manager of the estate. During the Russo-Japanese War in 1904, he did not appear at the recruiting station. In 1905 he was arrested for military service evasion and sent to the Kostroma Infantry Regiment. Soon he deserted and organized a detachment of militants, at the head of which he made robbery raids - he burned estates, destroyed debt receipts, robbed landlords and distributed the loot to the poor, was suspected of rape. The peasants provided assistance to the Kotovsky detachment, sheltered him from the gendarmes,

supplied with food, clothing, weapons. Thanks to this, his detachment remained elusive for a long time. Kotovsky was repeatedly arrested, and in 1907 he was sentenced to 12 years of hard labor. Fled from Nerchinsk in 1913, killing two guards. Hiding, working as a loader, laborer. In early 1915, he again led an armed detachment in Bessarabia. In 1916, he was sentenced to death, which was replaced by life imprisonment. In May 1917, Kotovsky was conditionally released and sent to the army on the Romanian front. There he becomes a member of the regimental committee of the 136th Taganrog Infantry Regiment. In November 1917, he joined the Left SRs and was elected a member of the 6th Army Committee. In January-March 1918 he commanded the Tiraspol detachment, from July 1919 - one of the brigades of the 45th Infantry Division. He negotiated with the criminal underground in Odessa. In November 1919, as part of the 45th division, he participated in the defense of Petrograd. Since January 1920, he commanded the Caucasian brigade, fighting in the Caucasus, Ukraine and on the Soviet-Polish front. In April 1920 he joined the RCP(b). Since December 1920, Kotovsky was the head of the 17th Caucasian division. In 1921 he commanded the Caucasian units, including acting against the Makhnovists, Antonovites and Petliurists. In September 1921, Kotovsky was appointed head of the 9th Caucasian division, in October 1922 - commander of the 2nd Caucasian corps. Kotovsky was shot on August 6, 1925 under unclear circumstances. According to one version, Kotovsky was killed by the husband of the woman with whom he had an affair. The killer was soon released from punishment and soon died himself. He was buried in Birzul (now Kotovsk, Odessa region). Kotovsky's body was embalmed and placed in the mausoleum named after him. During the Romanian occupation, the mausoleum was destroyed, only a small part of the embalmed body survived. Kotovsky was awarded three

Orders of

the Red Banner and Honorary Revolutionary Weapons. NIKOLAY

VASILIEVICH KRYLENKO (**1885-1938**) Born in the village of

Bekhteevo, now the Sychevsky district of the Smolensk region,

in the family of a political exile. Member of the RSDLP(b) since

1904. He graduated from the historical and philological faculty of St. Petersburg University



party work in St. Petersburg and Moscow, in 1906 a member of the Military Organization under the St. Petersburg Committee of the RSDLP. In 1913 he worked in Pravda and in the Duma faction of the Bolsheviks. In 1914 he emigrated, lived in Switzerland, participated in the Bern Conference of the RSDLP. After returning to Russia (in the summer of 1915) he was arrested and in April 1916 sent to the active army. During the February Revolution of 1917 he was elected chairman of the regimental, divisional, and in April 1917 army committees of the 11th Army of the Southwestern Front. Delegate of the 1st All-Russian Congress of Soviets (1917), member of its presidium from the Bolshevik faction; member of the first All-Russian Central Executive Committee. At the All-Russian Conference of front and rear organizations of the RSDLP (b) he was elected a member of the bureau of the All-Russian Military Organization under the Central Committee of the RSDLP (b) (June 1917). An active participant in the October Revolution of 1917, a member of the Petrograd Military Revolutionary Committee. He became a member of the first Council of People's Commissars, a member of the Committee on Military and Naval Affairs. On November 9, 1917, he was appointed Supreme Commander and People's Commissar for Military Affairs. From March 1918 he worked in the organs of Soviet justice, organized the Soviet court and the prosecutor's office; until 1931 public prosecutor for major political trials. In 1922-1931, chairman of the Supreme Tribunal under the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, deputy people's commissar of justice, assistant prosecutor, prosecutor of the RSFSR; from 1931 People's Commissar of Justice of the RSFSR, from 1936 People's Commissar of Justice of the USSR. He was a member of the commissions for the preparation of the constitutional law codes.

On January 31, 1938, he was arrested on charges of belonging to a Trotskyist organization, and on July 29, 1938, the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR was sentenced to death by firing squad, and the sentence was carried out on the same day. Rehabilitated in 1955. SERGEY GEORGIEVICH

LAZO (1894-1920)



Born in Moldova in the family of a seasonal worker (according to other sources - vagrants). Called into the army. He graduated from the school of ensigns. Was not at the front. He served in the 15th reserve Siberian regiment in Krasnoyarsk. He declared himself an anarchist, then a Left Social Revolutionary. He organized the transfer of his company to the disposal of the Krasnoyarsk Soviet. Became chairman of the military section of the Council.

In December 1917, in Irkutsk, he fought street battles with combat detachments of the Socialist-Revolutionaries. In February 1918 he was elected a member of the Central Committee of Soviets of Siberia and appointed commander of the Transbaikalian Front. Defeated the

Cossacks G.M. Semenov. In the summer of 1918, essentially everyone opposed Lazo. Detachments of Lazo left for Primorye, where they became famous for their cruelty. Since the end of 1919, he tried to organize a mass uprising in Primorye. To this end, he joined the RCP (b) and illegally entered Vladivostok. In April 1920 captured by the Japanese and handed over to the Cossacks. Burnt in the furnace of a steam locomotive at Muravyevo-Amurskaya station. IVAN

LUKICH SOROKIN (1884-1918)



From the family of an ordinary Cossack in the village of Petropavlovskaya (Kuban). He graduated from the military paramedic school. During the Great War, he was a paramedic of the 1st Labinsk Regiment of the Kuban

Cossack Army. In January 1918 - commander of a 4,000th partisan detachment (from deserters). Since February 1918 - Assistant Commander-in-Chief of the South-

Eastern Revolutionary Army. Since April - Assistant to

the Commander-in-Chief of the Kuban Soviet Republic. Commander of the Rostov combat area (June - July 1918), commander-in-chief of the Red Army of the North Caucasus (Aug. - Oct. 1918). In October 1918, the same armed forces became known as the 11th Red Army. From October 1918 he ceased to carry out the orders of the Soviet military leadership in Moscow. On October 21, 1918, in Pyatigorsk, he shot a group of senior officials of the TsR1K of the North Caucasian Republic and the regional committee of the RCP (b). Oct 28 2nd Extraordinary Congress of Soviets of the North. Caucasus outlawed Sorokin as a traitor to Soviet power and

removed him from office.

Arrested in Stavropol on 10/30/1918. Killed in jail without trial and

consequences. IOSIF VISSARIONOVICH

STALIN

(1879-1953) Born in the family of a handicraft shoemaker, before the wedding of his parents, in the city of Gori, Tiflis province. Graduated from the Gori Theological School. In 1899 he was expelled from the Tiflis Orthodox Seminary for theft and revolutionary agitation.



Since then, he has been illegal. A professional revolutionary and at the same time a professional criminal. The organizer of several bank robberies, accompanied by the killing of security guards. He was repeatedly arrested and exiled to the Irkutsk province and to the north. Escaped from prison multiple times. Since 1898 - a member of the

RSDLP. Conducted revolutionary propaganda, proved to be an excellent organizer of party building. From 1913 to March 1917 he served another exile in the village of Kureika in the Turukhansk region in the northern reaches of the Yenisei. An active participant in the

events of 1917, he quickly became one of the leaders of the RSDLP (b).

Since October 26, 1917 - a member of the Central Executive Committee and People's Commissar for Nationalities. During the years of the Civil War, he was a member of the Revolutionary Military Council, the responsible organizer of the offensives of the Red Army on the Eastern, Southern, South-Western fronts and on the Tsaritsyn sector, and the organizer of the defense of Petrograd from Yudenich.

Since 1922 - General Secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. A staunch supporter of a unitary state and rigid centralization, I.V. Stalin is actually the creator of the USSR. Grandiose changes in the economy, politics, lifestyle, culture are associated with his name and the period of his leadership. At the same time, an unprecedented repressive machine was created, which, according to various Human.

For our book, it is no less important that under him almost all the builders and leaders of the Red Army during the Civil War of 1917-1922 were repressed and destroyed. VLADIMIR

KIRIAKOVITCH TRIANDAFILLOV (1894-1931)



Greek, was born on March 14, 1894 in the village of Magaratszhik (or Maharadzhi) of the former Kars region (now in Turkey). Triandafillo - translated from Greek as "rose", the literal translation is "thirty-leaf" (triapda - thirty, phileo - leaf). In 1914, after graduating from the

Transcaucasian Teachers' Seminary, Triandafillov was drafted into the army and in February 1915 was sent as a private to the Southwestern Front. From the front, he was soon sent to the Moscow School of Ensigns, which he graduated on November 8

1915. By the beginning of 1917, Triandafillov, with the rank of staff captain, commanded a battalion of the 6th Finnish Rifle Regiment. After the revolution, he was elected by the soldiers, first as a regiment commander, and then as commander of the 7th Army. For his revolutionary activities, Triandafillov was outlawed by the Kerensky government, and later in the Ukraine by the Petliura government. On June 1, 1918, Triandafillov joined the Red Army. On August 1, 1918, he was appointed company commander, and on June 20, 1919, battalion commander. Triandafillov took part in the battles on the Ural front against Dutov and on the southern and southwestern fronts against Denikin and Wrangel. In a battle with the Cossacks on May 31, 1919 near the village of Degtev (Don region), he was wounded in the arm, but, despite the injury, remained in the ranks. Developed a number of operations, including a plan for crossing the river. Belaya in August 1919.

In May 1919, Triandafillov joined the Communist Party, the RCP(b). On

September 17, 1919, he was sent to study at the Military Academy of the Red Army, from which he brilliantly graduated on August 3, 1923. He combined his studies at the Triandafillov Academy with participation in battles on the fronts of the Civil War, served as a brigade commander, first in the 27th Infantry Division, and then in the 41st Infantry Division. Participated in the famous battles near Perekop and with partisans in 1921 in the Volga region.

After graduating from the Triandafill Military Academy, M.V. was nominated. Frunze to work at the Headquarters of the Red Army, where on April 15, 1934, he was appointed head of the First (that is, operational) department, and then head of the Operational Directorate of the Headquarters of the Red Army. Since 1928, Triandafillov was the Deputy Chief of Staff of the Red Army. From November 19, 1929 to October 15, 1930, he was the commander and military commissar of the 2nd Rifle Corps, and from October 15 to the day of his death, he was again the Deputy Chief of Staff of the Red Army. In his works, he laid the foundations for the theory of a deep operation, highlighted the role of the pre-war period and the initial period of hostilities for the successful course of the war as a whole. Many military historians consider Triandafillov "the father of Soviet operational art." Triandafillov criticized Tukhachevsky's "ramming strategy", which is why he was at odds with him. At one time, Triandafillov was Tukhachevsky's deputy at the Headquarters of the Red Army, and there is reason to believe that it was he who contributed to the fact that the great

sent to command LenVO. Triandafillov died in the line of duty on July 12, 1931 in an aircraft accident near the Alabino platform of the Western Railway. There are suspicions of Tukhachevsky's involvement in the death of Triandafillov. Konstantin Kalinovsky, the actual creator of the Soviet armored forces and the principles of their use, who also clashed with Tukhachevsky, died in the same disaster ... Buried in the Kremlin wall. **LEV DAVIDOVITCH TROTSKY (1879-1940)**



Born in the village of Yanovka, Elizavetgrad district, Kherson province, in the family of a large tenant, present. fam. Bronstein. From 1888 he studied at a real school in Odessa, then in Nikolaev, where in 1896 he participated in the organization and activities of one of the first social democratic organizations - the South Russian Workers'

Union. In 1898 he was arrested, over 2 years he was in prison. From the spring of 1900 he served a 4-year exile in the Irkutsk province; here he took up literary activity; became a Marxist. In August 1902 he fled abroad. Delegate of the 2nd Congress of the RSDLP (1903). He did not join either the Mensheviks or the Bolsheviks, he advocated the unification of both social democratic factions. Together with Parvus (A.L.

Gelfand), Trotsky developed the theory of "permanent revolution". In the autumn of 1905, Trotsky

became Chairman of the St. Petersburg Council of the Republic of Dagestan, speaker and author of resolutions on the most important issues. In December 1905 he was arrested, at the end of 1906 he was sentenced to "eternal settlement"

in Siberia, but fled along the way. In 1907, at the Fifth (London) Congress of the RSDLP, he headed the center group, not adjoining either the Bolsheviks or the Mensheviks. He declared himself an "independent social democrat". He became famous as a great orator and publicist. He was fluent in several European languages,

wrote books and articles in them. On May 5, 1917, he returned to Russia from the USA, became a member of the Central Committee of the RSDLP (b) and chairman

of the Petrograd Soviet. In August-September 1917 - in

prison. Taking advantage of Kerensky's order to withdraw a part of

the Petrograd garrison to the front, the Petrograd Soviet, at the suggestion of Trotsky, formed

The committee, which was entrusted with the organization of the defense of the capital from external and internal counter-revolution. Trotsky, as chairman of the Petrosoviet, actually led the Military Revolutionary Committee, which became the legal headquarters for the preparation and conduct of an armed uprising. He led the October

Revolution. People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, head of the Soviet delegation at the 2nd stage of peace negotiations in Brest-Litovsk, which began at the end of December. On March 4, 1918, Trotsky was appointed chairman of the Supreme Military Council, on March 13 - people's commissar for military affairs, and with the creation of the Revolutionary Military Council of the Republic (RVSR) on September 2 - its chairman. Chief organizer of the Red Army. Author of the main party and state resolutions and decrees

on military issues. During the Civil War - the 2nd person in the Soviet hierarchy, the strategic leader of all military campaigns, the organizer and controller of the main events.

In 1920-1921 - People's Commissar of Railways. One of the leaders of railway transport and other sectors of the national economy. Member of the Politburo of the Central

Committee. The theoretician of the world revolution, Trotsky sincerely believed that the building of socialism in the USSR was an "accidental" affair. Even in 1940 he was waiting for the World Revolution. From his point of view, everything in Russia had to submit to the idea of the World Revolution. One of the brightest organizers and leaders of the Comintern. From 1922 to 1929 he wrote 21 volumes of essays. The split within the Politburo and the Central Committee resulted in a sharp internal party struggle, in which Stalin gained the upper hand. In January 1925, Trotsky was released from work in the Revolutionary Military Council, in October 1926 he was removed from the Politburo, in October 1927 - from the Central Committee.

In November 1927, Trotsky was expelled from the party, after which he was expelled from Moscow to Alma-Ata. In February 1929, Trotsky was taken through Odessa on the Ilyich steamer. They wanted to settle him on the Princes' Islands in the Sea of Marmara. He took with him a personal archive - 28 boxes of documents. In exile, he continued to write, exposing Stalin for betraying the cause of the revolution and for building socialism incorrectly. One of the books is called "The Revolution Betrayed". Trotsky moved frequently. Princes' Islands, France, Norway, since 1936 Mexico. Trotsky's first wife Alexandra Sokolovskaya died

with myself. The eldest son from his second marriage was killed in 1938 in France, the youngest remained in the USSR and died in a camp in 1937. After the articles "Stalin is Hitler's quartermaster" and "You are being deceived" (an appeal to the Soviet people), he was killed by an NKVD agent, Ramon Mercader. MIKHAIL NIKOLAEVICH

TUKHACHEVSKY (1893-1937)



Born in the estate of Aleksandrovskoye, Dorogobuzh district, Smolensk province (now near the village of Slednevo, Safonovsky district, Smolensk region) in a noble family. He graduated from the Penza classical gymnasium and the Alexander Military School (1914). Participated in the 1st World War of 1914-1918 as part of the Semyonovsky Life Guards Regiment, lieutenant. In 1915 he was taken prisoner. Ran five times. The fifth escape is successful, in December 1917 he ended up in Russia. Voluntarily joined the Red Army. Military Commissar of Defense of the Moscow Region (1918), commander of the 1st Army of the Eastern Front (June 1918 - January 1919), 8th Army of the Southern Front (January - March 1919), 5th Army of the Eastern Front (April - November 1919). He commanded the troops of the Caucasian Front (February - April 1920) during the defeat of Denikin's troops, the troops of the Western Front (from April 1920 to August 1921) in the Soviet-Polish War of 1920 and the 7th Army during the liquidation of the Kronstadt rebellion (March 1921), the troops of the Tambov region (April - May 1921) during the suppression of the Antonov uprising. After the Civil War, he took an active part in the military reform of 1924-1925. He was the head of the Military Academy of the Red Army (1921), commander of the troops of the Western Military District, from 1924 assistant chief, and from November 1925 to May 1928 chief of staff of the Red Army. From May 1928 to June 1931 he commanded the troops of the Leningrad Military District. Since 1931, deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council of the USSR, head of armaments of the Red Army, since 1934 deputy people's commissar of defense, since 1936 1st deputy people's commissar of defense and head of the combat training department. Since 1934, a candidate member of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b). Marshal of the Soviet Union (1935). He was awarded the Order of Lenin and the Order of the Red Banner. In 1937 he was arrested on charges of preparing a military coup and belonging to a Trotskyist organization. Military Collegium

Supreme Court of the USSR sentenced to death, the verdict is given in execution on the same day. „

MIKHAIL VASILIEVICH FRUNZE

(1885-1925)



Born in Bishkek, Semirechensk region, Turkestan region, in the family of a paramedic. He graduated from the gymnasium in the city of Verny (now Almaty), in 1904 he entered the economic faculty of St. Petersburg University. In the autumn of the same year, he joined the CPSU (b). For participation in the November demonstration in 1904, he was expelled from the university. Became a professional

revolutionary. Sent to the Ivanovo-Voznesensky district, led revolutionary agitation. He organized a strike in May 1905 in Shuya. Frunze's fighting squad actively participated in the revolution of 1905

of the year.

In March 1907 he was sentenced to 4 years hard labor. At hard labor he prepared an armed uprising, sentenced to death. The execution was replaced by six years of hard labor. Early transferred to a settlement in the village.

Manzurka, Irkutsk province. In 1914, he organized a circle of exiles for the study of military affairs "Eastern Review". In the summer of 1915 he was arrested and escaped from prison. In 1916

he was sent by his party to the Western Front to agitate the soldiers. By the beginning of the February Revolution, he was at the head of an underground organization with branches in several armies. In August 1917 - chief of staff of the troops of the Minsk sector. In September

1917, he formed Red Guard detachments, participated in the October events in Moscow, in the storming of the Kremlin. In the summer of 1918, he was the head of the Ivano-Voznesensky provincial executive committee and the provincial committee of the CPSU (b). Participated in the suppression of the Yaroslavl uprising in July 1918. On August 13, 1918, he was appointed Military Commissar of the Yaroslavl Military District. December 26, 1918 - appointed commander of the 4th Army of the Eastern Front. He successively held the posts of commander of the Southern Army Group of the Eastern Front, commander of the troops of the Eastern and Turkestan fronts. He prepared the capture of Khiva and Bukhara, the destruction of the Cossack autonomies in the Urals and Semirechye. From September 21, 1920 - commander of the troops of the Southern Front. From December 1920 - commander of the armed

forces of Ukraine and Crimea. Since 1924 - a candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Co

October 31, 1925 M.V. Frunze died on the operating table. They stubbornly said that there was no need to do this operation. Buried in Red Square, the name of Frunze

was given to the city of Bishkek and the Academy of the General Staff, many villages, streets and districts. **VASILY IVANOVICH CHAPAEV (1887-1919)**



Born in the village of Budaiki, Cheboksary district, Kazan province, in a peasant family. He worked as a carpenter. On the fronts of the World War he remained as a private. In December 1917 he was elected commander of the 138th Infantry Regiment. Member of the Saratov group of anarcho-communists. Deserted with the regiment. In January 1918 he was appointed commissar of the city of Nikolaevsk (under the Reds - Pugachev of Saratov

area).

Actively carried the Civil War to the village. In May 1918, one of the Czechoslovak detachments stopped. In November 1918, he studied at the Red Military Academy. Already in the spring of 1919, he asked to fight and was sent to Frunze's 4th division. There he became the commander of a special Alexandrov-Gai group, acted independently in the regime of a partisan detachment. The core of the group consisted of detachments of peasant self-defense. Since February 1919, this group was reorganized into the 25th Infantry Division, and Commissar Furmanov was attached to it. The division rebelled three times, refusing to carry out the operational tasks of the command. The 25th division took part in the capture of Ufa and took the capital of the Ural Cossack army, the city of Uralsk, on July 11, 1919. On the night of September 5, Cossack reconnaissance received information that the entire headquarters of the 25th division was drunk, and the outposts were not posted. Cossacks and peasant rebels struck. No prisoners were taken. Chapayev was bayoneted and thrown into the Urals. Chapayev played a very small role in history, he would not be worth mentioning if not for the myth created from him. After Furmanov's book and the film Chapayev, the history of the Civil War turned out to be completely mythologized.

NIKOLAY ALEKSANDROVICH SCHORS

(1895-1919) The son of a railway engineer

from the

village of Snovsk, Chernihiv province. He graduated from the railway school, then the military



paramedical school in Kyiv. During the Great War - a military paramedic, from 1915 - an ensign. In September 1918, he formed the 1st Ukrainian Soviet Regiment named after Bohun from separate detachments of deserters. He fought with Petliura, participated in the formation of Soviet power in the occupied areas. February 5, 1919 Bogunsky regiment entered Kyiv as part of the Red Army. On March 4, 1919 he was appointed commander of the 1st Ukrainian Soviet division. The organizer of the school of red commanders. Trotsky sought to infuse Ukrainian units into the Red Army. The 1st Ukrainian division was reorganized into the 44th rifle division. Trotsky characterized Shchors as "an indomitable partisan", "an independent fighter, an opponent of regular principles, an enemy of Soviet power." On August 30, 1919, he was killed in action near Korosten. After that, Shchors, who enjoyed great prestige among the troops and among the population, was finally turned into a legend. Without mentioning his beliefs as a Ukrainian nationalist. IONA EMMANUILOVICH YAKIR (1896-1937)



Born in the family of a pharmacist in Chisinau. Until December 1917 he studied at the Technological Institute in Kharkov. Since April 1917, a member of the CPSU (b). Member of the Bessarabian Provincial Committee since December 1917. In January 1918 he organized a detachment of the Red Army in Chisinau. In the spring - summer of 1918, the commander of the Chinese detachment as part of the Tiraspol Red Guard detachment. WITH September 1918 - head of the political department of the Southern Front. Suppressed the rebellion of the Socialist-Revolutionary Sakharov. Since October - a member of the Revolutionary Military Council of the 8th Army. From July 1919 he commanded the Southern Group of Forces of the 12th Army. In November 1919 - commander of the 45th Infantry Division of the Southern Front. In November 1919 - February 1920 - commander of the Zlochevskaya, Lvovskaya and Fastovskaya groups of troops on the Soviet-Polish front. October-November 1920 - led the defeat of Petliura. From April 1921 - commander of the Crimean, then Kyiv military districts. In 1924-1925. - Head of the Main Directorate of Military Educational Institutions of the Red Army. In 1925-1937 - Commander of the Ukrainian Military District. Since 1930 - member of the Revolutionary Military Council of the USSR. Repressed during the purge of the army I.V. Stalin.

WHITE

BORIS VLADIMIROVICH ANNENKOV (1889-1927)



He graduated from the Odessa Cadet Corps (1906), the Moscow Alexander Military School (1908). Member of the Great War, went from cornet to colonel. The commander of the detachment of the Siberian Cossack division, with whom he arrived in Omsk in March 1918. In June-July 1918 he participated in the overthrow of Soviet power in Siberia. He formed the Partisan Division (up to 10 thousand people), which in the fall of 1918

operated in Western Siberia and Kazakhstan. At the beginning of 1919 - in Semirechye. Then he commanded a brigade in Kolchak's troops. Since the end of 1919, the commander of the Separate Semirechensk Army and the ataman of the Semirechensk Cossack army. With the remnants of his army in May 1920 withdrew to China. He was arrested by the Chinese authorities and was in prison until 1924. In 1926 he secretly returned to the USSR, but was arrested, convicted by the military collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR and shot in

Semipalatinsk. PETER NIKOLAEVICH

WRANGEL (1878-1928)



From an old noble family, baron. On the fifteenth wall of the Cathedral of Christ the Savior in Moscow, Baron Wrangel is listed among the wounded. Another ancestor of Wrangel, A.E. Wrangel captured Shamil. In the name of F.P. Wrangel named an island off the coast of Chukotka in the Northern

Ocean. He graduated from the real school in Rostov and the Mining Institute in St. Petersburg. Went to military service 1

September 1891 in the Life Guards Horse Regiment.

He arrived in the Volunteer Army on September 7, 1918 and was appointed commander of a brigade in the 1st Cavalry Division on September 10, September 13 - division commander.

January 9, 1919 Denikin appoints him to the post of Commander of the Caucasian Volunteer Army. December 9, 1919 -

Commander of the Volunteer Army and Commander-in-Chief of the Kharkov region. February 9, 1920 P.A. Wrangel resigns due to disagreements with Denikin.

On February 21, an order was issued by the General Staff on "dismissal". Wrangel is already preparing to leave on an English ship for Serbia, when he learns that the Military Council has refused to trust Denikin. White needs a new Commander-in-Chief! April 4, 1920 in Sevastopol at the Military Council P.A. Wrangel was unanimously elected Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Russia. In November 1920, he was evacuated with headquarters to Gallipoli. In Abroad, he sought to keep the Russian army from dispersal. To this end, he created the Russian All-Military Union (ROVS). April 25, 1928 died under strange circumstances.

ANTON IVANOVICH DENIKIN (1872-1947)



The son of a non-commissioned officer, the grandson of a peasant. He graduated from the Lovichsky real school, military school courses at the Kiev cadet school and the Nikolaev Academy of the General Staff (1899). In 1903-1904 - senior adjutant of the headquarters of the 2nd cavalry corps. During the Russo-Japanese War - lieutenant colonel, staff officer for special assignments at the headquarters of the 8th Army Corps. In 1905 - colonel, chief of staff of the Consolidated Cavalry Corps. On July 12, 1910 he was appointed commander of the 17th Arkhangelsk Regiment. In March 1914 - major general, general for instructions of the Kyiv military district. In the Great War - Quartermaster General of Brusilov's army, commander of the 4th Infantry Brigade. In March 1917 he was appointed Assistant Chief of Staff of the Supreme Commander. In September 1917, for active support of Kornilov, he was removed and imprisoned in the Bykhov prison.

Together with Kornilov, he flees to the South. After the death of Kornilov on April 13, 1918, he takes command. On October 8, 1918, after the death of General Alekseev, the top of the army and foreign powers proclaimed him commander-in-chief of the Volunteer Army. On Christmas Day, January 7, 1919, Denikin united the Volunteer and Don armies, forming the Armed Forces of the South of Russia (VSYUR). In early 1920, he resigned and went to England, then to Belgium. He began to work on the work "Essays on Russian Troubles". In 1940 he left the zone of German occupation for the South of France. In May 1945 he returned to Paris, in November 1945 he moved to the United States. On August 7, 1947, he died of a heart attack.

MIKHAIL GEORGIEVICH DROZDOVSKY

(1881-1919)



He graduated from the Kiev Cadet Corps, the Pavlovsk Military School and the Nikolaev Military Academy (1908). Member of the Russo-Japanese War, officer of the Life Guards of the Volynsky Regiment. The Great War was started in the Operations Department of the Directorate by the Quartermaster General of the North-Western Front (military

intelligence). Since 1915 - chief of staff of the 60th division, colonel. In April 1917, he was commander of the 60th Zamosc regiment. From November 1917 - commander of the 14th Infantry Division. Despite the order of the command of the Romanian front, he creates a detachment of volunteers to conduct military operations against the communists. Since March 11, 1918, a detachment of about 1000 people has been moving from Yass to the Don. After the reorganization of the Volunteer Army, the detachment of Colonel Drozdovsky was renamed the 3rd Infantry Division. On November 8, 1918, near Stavropol, he was wounded in the leg by a rifle bullet. On November 13, 1918, Denikin was promoted to major general in the hospital. On January 14, 1919, he died in the hospital from blood poisoning. ALEXANDER

ILYICH DUTOV (1879-1921)



Born in the village of Orenburg, now the city of Kazalinsk Syrdarya. region, Uzbekistan, in the family of the Cossack service nobility.

He graduated from the Orenburg Neplyuvsky Cadet Corps (1896), the Nikolaev Cavalry School (1898) and the Nikolaev Academy of the General Staff (1908).

Officer, began service in the 5th sapper battalion. During the Russo-Japanese War, he was assigned to the 1st

Orenburg Cossack Regiment. Since September 1909, assistant class inspector at the Cossack cadet school. In the Great War, assistant commander of the 1st Orenburg Cossack regiment, from 1916 - his commander. After Feb. revolution of 1917 elected deputy. prev. council of the "Union of Cossack troops", then its chairman, since June - chairman of the All-Russian Cossack Congress. Seconded by A.F. Kerensky authorized by the Provisional Provision to Orenburg, where on October 5, 1917, by the Extraordinary Military Circle, he was elected Ataman of the Orenburg Cossack Host. After the October Revolution, he issued an order on the non-recognition of Soviet power and led the anti-Bolshevik struggle in the Southern Urals.

Feb. In 1918, at the head of his subordinates, he retreated to VerkhneUralsk, then to Turgai, and in June he returned to Orenburg after being taken by the insurgent Cossacks. From Oct. 1918 to May 1919 teams. Southwestern Army (since December 1918 - Separate Orenburg Army). In May 1919, in connection with the reorganization of the army in the South, he was appointed inspector general of the cavalry. From June - marching ataman of all Cossack troops. At the end of September 1919 he took command of the newly formed Orenburg Army. After the retreat of the army in Semirechye, he transferred command to B.V. Annenkov and took over the civil administration of the Semirechensk region. In March 1920, he retreated with his detachment to the territory of China. He was killed at his headquarters by an infiltrated red detachment in the city of Suiding. ALEXEY

MAKSIMOVICH KALEDIN (1861-1918)



From an old Cossack family, the son of a colonel. He graduated from the Voronezh Cadet Corps, the Mikhailovsky Artillery School in St. Petersburg (1882) and the Academy of the General Staff (1889). In 1903-1906 he was the head of the Novochoerkassk cadet school. In 1906-1910 - assistant chief of the Don army, then brigade commander of the 11th cavalry division. During the First World War he commanded the 12th Cavalry Division, the 12th Army Corps, and the 8th Army. As a combat commander, he was distinguished by scrupulousness and personal courage. Denikin noted that Kaledin did not send, but led troops into battle. The Brusilovsky breakthrough in May 1916 is considered his highest achievement as a military leader, when Kaledin's army utterly defeated the 4th Austrian army and advanced 70 miles forward within 9 days. Kaledin reacted negatively to the February Revolution; after the tsar's abdication, he surrendered command of the army to L.G. Kornilov, Kaledin refused to carry out the orders of the Provisional Government on democratization in the troops and was removed from command of the army without receiving a new appointment. In the spring of 1917 he left for the Don. At the end of May, he participated in Novochoerkassk in the work of the Don Military Circle. Kaledin became the first elected ataman of the Donskoy army after Peter I abolished the election in 1709. He supported the speech of General Kornilov. On September 1, 1917, Minister of War Alexander Verkhovsky ordered the arrest of Kaledin, but the Military Government refused to comply with the order. 4 September

Alexander Kerensky canceled it on the condition that the Military Government "guaranteed" for Kaledin. On October 25, 1917, he issued an appeal in which he declared the seizure of power by the Bolsheviks criminal, and stated that until the restoration of legitimate power in Russia, the Military Government assumes full power in the Don region. On October 27, he declared martial law in the Region and invited members of the Provisional Government and the Provisional Council of the Russian Republic ("Pre-Parliament") to Novocherkassk to organize the fight against the Bolsheviks. On November 2, the former Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army, General M.V.,

arrived in the Don. Alekseev. On November 26, 1917, the Bolsheviks took power in Rostov and Taganrog. Since the Cossacks did not want to get involved in battles, Kaledin was forced to turn to Alekseev for help. In November 1917 he was elected a member of the Constituent Assembly. On January 28, 1918, Kornilov informed Kaledin of the decision to withdraw the Volunteer Army to the Kuban, since the Reds were advancing, and the Cossacks did not want to help the Whites. On January 29, Kaledin convened a meeting of the government, at which he announced the decision of the command of the Volunteer Army and that only 147 bayonets were found at the front to protect the Don region from the Bolsheviks. He announced that he was resigning from his powers as a military ataman. On the same day, Kaledin committed suicide with a shot in the heart.
VLADIMIR OSKAROVICH KAPPEL (1883-1920)



Born in the city of Belev, Tula province, in the family of a retired officer. He graduated from the 2nd St. Petersburg Cadet Corps and the Nikolaev Cavalry School. In 1906 he was released as a cornet in the 17th Ulansky Novomirgorodsky regiment. In 1913 he graduated from the Nikolaev Academy of the General Staff in the 1st category. By 1917 - Lieutenant Colonel, Chief of Staff of the 37th Infantry divisions.

In June 1918, he participated in the Samara uprising and headed the 1st Samara Volunteer Squad. With a small detachment, he captured Kazan and took the gold reserves of the Russian Empire. He held the eastern front in the Ufa region in August-September 1918. He was promoted to major general in the People's Army.

In January 1919, Kolchak appointed Kappel commander of the 1st Volga Army Corps. In September-October 1919, during the battles for the river. Tobol Kappel - Commander of the Moscow Group of Forces. From November - lieutenant general and commander of the 3rd Army. With the loss of Omsk, Kolchak appoints Kappel Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the Eastern

Front. During the transition, he fell through the ice. Amputation of part of both feet without anesthesia. Bilateral pneumonia. On January 26, 1920 he died. The body was taken to Chita and buried with military honors. In November 1921, after leaving the city, Kappel's ashes were transferred to Harbin, to the Russian military cemetery.

ALEXANDER VASILIEVICH KOLCHAK

(1873-1920)



Born in St. Petersburg. From nobles. 6th classical gymnasium. In 1888-1894 - Naval Cadet Corps. He was released as a midshipman, in 1900 he was promoted to lieutenant.

Participation in the North Polar Expedition of Baron E.V. Toll. Participation in the discovery of Severnaya Zemlya. Arctic travel book. Commander of the destroyer "Angry" during the Russo-Japanese War. Service in the Naval General

Staff, lecturing at the Nikolaev Naval Academy. For military merit in 1914-1915 he was promoted to captain of the 1st rank. Cavalier of the Order of St. George 4th degree and Vladimir 3rd degree with swords.

In 1916 he was promoted to vice admiral and became commander of the Black Sea Fleet. In June

1917, the Sevastopol Soviet began to disarm the officers. Having resigned the powers of the commander, Kolchak leaves for Petrograd.

At the end

of July 1917, at the invitation of the Anglo-American mission, he left for Britain as an adviser, then to the USA. In September 1918 in

Vladivostok, returning from the USA through Japan, Kolchak organized detachments "to fight the Bolsheviks and the Germans." In mid-October 1918, Kolchak decided to make his way west to Denikin. November 4 he arrives in Omsk. From October 1918 - Minister of War and Naval Affairs of the Siberian government. Makes a coup and takes power. Since November 18, 1918, Kolchak has been the Supreme Ruler of Russia.

On January 14, 1920, he was arrested by the Socialist-Revolutionary Political Center. On February 7, 1920, he was shot on the ice of the Angara. The body was thrown into the hole. LAVR GEORGIEVICH

KORNILOV (1870-1918)



From the Cossacks. He graduated from the Siberian Cadet Corps, the Mikhailovsky Artillery School and the Nikolaev Academy of the General Staff (1896). Before the Russo-Japanese War, he served in the Turkestan military district. From September 1904 to May 1906 - in the army, as a staff officer at the headquarters of the 1st Infantry Brigade. He was promoted to colonel, awarded the St. George weapon and the Order of St. George, 1st degree. From December 1912 - brigade

commander of the 9th Siberian division.

For battles in August 1918 he was promoted to lieutenant general. In April 1915, near the village. The dove was taken prisoner by the wounded. In July 1916 he fled.

Awarded by George 3rd class and appointed commander of the 25th Army Corps. In March 1917, the Provisional Government appointed Kornilov commander of the troops of the

Petrograd Military District. Promoted to General of Infantry. From July 1917 - Supreme Commander of the Russian Army. On September 26, 1917, by agreement with A.F. Kerensky moved troops to Petrograd. September 28 A.F. Kerensky renounced the treaty, announced L.F. Kornilov

became a rebel and removed from the post of Commander-in-Chief. On September 2, he was imprisoned in Bykhov prison. On November 18, 1917, Commander-in-Chief General Dukhonin released Kornilov and his supporters. On December 19, 1917, he arrived in Novochoerkassk, where he began to form the Volunteer Army. He commanded the Volunteer Army until his death on April 13, 1918: during the assault on Yekaterinodar, a shell hit

the headquarters. **PETER NIKOLAEVICH KRASNOV (1869-1947)** Graduated from the Alexander Cadet Corps and the Pavlovsk Military School. In 1889 he entered the service of cornets in the Life Guards Ataman Regiment. Since 1907

he was promoted to captain. He went through the Russo-Japanese War, earning several

orders. Since

1910 - colonel and commander of the 1st Siberian Cossack regiment. Since 1913



of the year - the commander of the 10th Don Cossack regiment, at the head of which he went to the front of the First World War. From 1915 - commander of the 2nd Cossack consolidated division. Became a general.

November 19 Krasnov fled to the Don. On May 16, 1918, the "Great Don Army" declared itself a separate state. On the same day, the Don Salvation Circle elected Krasnov as Don Ataman. He opposed the sole command of the troops of the South by General Denikin, defended the right of the Don to his own special army under the command of his atamans. Unsuccessfully stormed Tsaritsyn. After the Veshensky uprising in February 1919, the Great Military Circle demanded the resignation of a number of officers. Krasnov retired a place with them. At the end of 1919 he arrived in Estonia and became the head of the Political Department in Yudenich's army. He lived in exile in Germany. Since 1943 - head of the Main Directorate of the Cossack troops of the Wehrmacht. On May 28, 1945, the British handed over Krasnov to the Soviet authorities. In January 1947, according to the verdict of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR, Krasnov was hanged. **ALEXANDER PAVLOVICH KUTEPOV (1882-1930)**



From a provincial noble family. He graduated from the Arkhangelsk gymnasium and the St. Petersburg cadet school. From the school he went to the 85th Vyborg Regiment, which immediately left for the Manchurian Front. In the Great War, company commander, battalion commander, regiment commander. In 1917 he was commander of the Life Guards Preobrazhensky Regiment. January 6, 1918 joined the Volunteer Army. In the 1st Kuban campaign he acted as commander of the 1st Officer Regiment. April 12, 1918 - commander of the Kornilov regiment. July 15, 1918, after the death of General Markov - commander of the 1st division. From November 25, 1918 - Major General. In May 1919 - commander of the 1st Army Corps. July 6, 1919 promoted to lieutenant general. In the battles in the fall of 1919 - in the spring of 1920, during the retreat, he retained combat effectiveness. In April 1920 he arrived with a corps in the Crimea. When the Russian army of Wrangel was divided into two on September 17, 1920, he was appointed commander of the 1st Army. In November 1920 - assistant to the Commander-in-Chief.

In the evacuation on December 3, he was promoted to general of infantry. On November 21, 1922, he was appointed assistant to the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army. April 21, 1928, after the death of Wrangel - Chairman of the Russian Military Union. On January 26, 1930, he was kidnapped in Paris by Soviet intelligence agents. Body not found. KONSTANIN KONSTANTINOVICH

MAMANTOV (1869-1920)



From an old Cossack family, was born in St. Petersburg. In 1890 he graduated from the Nikolaev Cavalry School. Member of the 1st World War, commanded the 6th Don Cossack Regiment.

During the Civil War, with the rank of lieutenant general, he was the commander of the cavalry corps of the Armed Forces of the South of Russia. In 1919 he led the raid of the 4th Don Corps in the rear of the Red troops

Southern front. Mamantov managed to break forward with 5 thousand bayonets and sabers, 12 guns and 3 armored cars, take Tambov and Kozlov. The raid entered

the history of military art. Later, Mamantov was removed from command at the suggestion of Wrangel: "I have already reported to the commander-in-chief that as long as General Mamantov is at the head of the cavalry, the cavalry will evade the battle and engage only in robbery." He died of typhus in February 1920 in Yekaterinodar. SERGEY LEONIDOVICH

MARKOV (1878-1918)



He graduated from the 1st Moscow Cadet Corps, the Konstantinovsky Cavalry School (1898) and the Nikolaev Academy (1904). He served in the 2nd Cavalry Brigade of the Life Guards. He volunteered for the Manchurian Front. In June 1907 - January 1908, assistant to the senior adjutant of the headquarters of the Warsaw Military District. Since 1911 - a

full-time teacher at the Nikolaev Military Academy. Colonel since 1913. He began the Great War as chief of staff of the 4th division of General Denikin on the Austrian front. Since March 1915 - commander of the 13th Infantry Regiment, Major General. Since May 1917 - Chief of Staff of the Western Front. From August 1917 - Chief of Staff of the Southwestern Front, Lieutenant General.

Imprisoned in Bykhov prison together with Denikin and Kornilov. Fled with them to Novocherkassk in December 1917. From January 1918 he was chief of staff of the 1st Volunteer Division. Since February 12 - Commander of the Consolidated Officer Regiment. From April - commander of the 1st Separate Infantry Brigade, transformed in June into the 1st Infantry division.

On June 25, 1918 he was killed during the 2nd Kuban campaign.
EVGENY KARLOVICH MILLER

(1867-1938)



Baltic German. From the service nobility. He graduated from the Nikolaev Academy of the General Staff in 1892 and during the Great War was the chief of staff of the 5th Army. On April 7, 1917, soldiers arrested him and put him on trial. Miller was forced to leave military service and became the representative of the Headquarters under the Italian command. After October 1917 he lived in Finland, and on behalf of Karl Mannerheim negotiated a military alliance against the Bolsheviks. From January 1919 - Governor-General of the Northern Region. In May 1919, he was appointed by Kolchak as commander-in-chief of the troops of the Northern Region. In fact, he is the ruler of the Northern Region. In February 1920 he went to Norway, then to France. He was the representative of General Wrangel until his arrival in France. After the abduction of General Kutepov by the Bolsheviks, he headed the Russian Military Union. On September 22, 1937, he was kidnapped by NKVD agents, secretly taken to the USSR and shot. **GRIGORY MIKHAILOVICH SEMENOV (1890-1946)**



Born at the Durulgaevskaya station, now in the Chita region, in a Cossack family. He graduated from the Orenburg Cossack School (1911). During the Great War, he was a cornet of Nerchinsky, then a captain of the 1st Verkhneudinsky Cossack regiments. He was awarded many Russian orders, as well as the St. George weapon "For Courage". Since June 1917, the Commissioner of the Provisional Government in Transbaikalia. From January 1918 he made repeated attempts to seize power in Transbaikalia. In September 1918, Semenov's units occupied Chita, and Semenov was proclaimed commander of a Separate Corps by the Provisional Siberian Government. From December 1918 commander of the troops

Chita District. He was elected ataman of the Transbaikalian Cossack army and marching ataman of the Transbaikalian, Amur and Ussuri Cossack troops. Since July 1919, assistant commander of the troops and chief commander of the Amur Territory. From December 1919 he was commander-in-chief of all armed forces in the rear of Kolchak. In January 1920, Kolchak transferred to Semenov full power "on the territory of the Russian eastern outskirts." In November 1920, under the onslaught of the Red Army, he retreated to Primorye, in September 1921 he emigrated to Manchuria. He actively fought against the Soviet Power, collaborated with the army and intelligence of Japan. In September 1945, during the operations of the Soviet army in Manchuria, it was captured by the NKVD. Executed by the verdict of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR.

YAKOV ALEKSANDROVICH SLASHCHEV

(1885-1929)



He graduated from the Pavlovsk Military School and the Nikolaev Academy of the General Staff in the 2nd category (without the right to be assigned to the General Staff due to a low average score) (1911). The Finnish Regiment left the school in the Life Guards in 1905, in which he continued to serve as a company commander, battalion commander and assistant regiment commander (in 1917). Participated in almost all the

battles of his regiment on the front of the First World War. He was wounded five times and shell-shocked twice. In 1915 he was awarded the St. George weapon, and in 1916 the Order of St. George the Victorious, 4th degree. Since 1916, Colonel. From July 1917 commander of the Moscow Guards regiment.

In the Volunteer Army since December 1917. In early January 1918, he was sent by General Alekseev to the North Caucasus as an emissary of the Volunteer Army to create officer organizations in the region of the Caucasian Mineral Waters. In May 1918, the chief of staff of the partisan detachment, Colonel Shkuro, and then the chief of staff of the 2nd Kuban Cossack division. Since September 6, 1918, the commander of the Kuban Plastunskaya brigade as part of the 2nd division of the Volunteer Army. On November 15, 1918, the head of the 1st separate Kuban plastun brigade, on February 18, 1919, he was appointed brigade commander in the 5th division, and on June 8 of the same year, brigade commander of the 4th division. On May 14, 1919, he was promoted to major general for military distinctions and on August 2 he was appointed head of the 4th division.

On December 6, 1919, he was appointed commander of the 3rd Army Corps and in the winter of 1919-1920. successfully led the defense of the Crimea. After General Wrangel accepted the High Command of the Armed Forces of South Russia, General Slashchev was promoted to lieutenant general on March 25, 1920 and appointed commander of the 2nd Army Corps. After the victories of the Reds in July 1920 near Kakhovka, Slashchev submitted a letter of resignation. By order of General Wrangel, he received the right to be called "Slashchev-Krymsky". In November 1920, as part of the Russian army, he was evacuated from the Crimea to Constantinople, in Constantinople in a number of letters and speeches, both oral and in print, he sharply condemned the Commander-in-Chief and his headquarters. By the verdict of the court of honor, General Slashchev was dismissed from service without the right to wear a uniform. He came into contact with the intelligence of the Cheka, using the amnesty of the Soviet Government to the former White Guards, returned in November 1921 to Sevastopol and left for Moscow in Dzerzhinsky's private carriage. He addressed the soldiers and officers of the Russian army with an appeal to return. In 1927 he published the books: "Crimea in 1920. Fragments from the Memoirs" and "Far Eastern Knot" (M.; Lg., 1927). Since June 1926, he was listed as a teacher of tactics at the Shot command staff school. They say that during the analysis in the classroom of the Soviet-Polish war, in the presence of military leaders, he spoke about the stupidity of our command during the military conflict with Poland. Budyonny, who was present in the audience, jumped up, pulled out a pistol and fired several times in the direction of the teacher, but missed. Slashchev approached the red commander and said instructively: "The way you shoot is the way you fought." Or maybe this episode is hyperbole. On January 11, 1929, Slashchev was killed on the premises of the school by Kolenberg, whose brother was executed on his orders during the Civil War. Despite all the signs of a murder out of personal revenge, this murder coincides in time with a wave of repressions that hit former officers in 1929-1930. SERGEY GEORGIEVICH ULAGAI (1876-1946)



Born in the family of an ordinary Cossack in the village of Klyuchevaya, in the Kuban. He graduated from the Voronezh Cadet Corps and the Nikolaev Cavalry School. Released with the rank of cornet. Member of the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905. Awarded the Order of St. Anne 4th class. "For courage", St. Anna 3rd class, St. Stanislaus 2nd and 3rd Art.

During the Great War he fought in the Kuban Cossack units. In 1917, colonel, commander of the 1st Zaporozhye Cossack regiment. In January 1918 he commanded a Cossack partisan detachment. In the Volunteer Army - the Kuban Cossack detachment, then the Kuban division, the 2nd Kuban corps as part of the Kuban army, then the Kuban army of General P.N. Wrangel. In September 1920, after an unsuccessful landing, he was expelled from the army. In exile he lived in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, then in France. He died a natural death in Nice. **ROMAN FYODOROVICH UNGERN VON STERNBERG, BARON (1886-1926)**



Born in a family estate on Dago Island (now Hiiumaa, in Estonia), baron. He was proud of his origin from the famous pirate of the 17th century. He graduated from the Pavlovsk Military School (1908) and was assigned to the Trans-Baikal Cossack Army. A participant in the 1st World War, he was sentenced to 3 years in a fortress for robbery, released during the February Revolution of 1917. In August

1917, Kerensky, along with Semenov, was sent to Transbaikalia to form counter-revolutionary units. During the Semyonovshchina, he commanded the Horse-Asian Division, distinguished by sadistic cruelty. After the evacuation of the Japanese from Transbaikalia in 1920, he separated from Semyonov, went to Mongolia, and in February 1921 occupied Urga (now Ulan Bator). He received the title of "vanya" and became the de facto dictator of Mongolia. In May 1921, the White Guards, led by Ungern, invaded Soviet territory in the area of Troitskosavsk (Kyakhta), but during the Mongolian operation of 1921 they were defeated by the Red Army and the Mongolian revolutionary troops. On August 21, he was issued by the Mongols to the partisan detachment P.E. Shchetinkin and was shot by the verdict of the Siberian Revolutionary Tribunal. **ANDREY GRIGORYEVICH SHKURO (1886-1947)**



Born into a family of hereditary Cossack officers of the village of Batalpashinskaya (according to other sources - Pashkovskaya) in the Kuban. He graduated from the gymnasium in Mineralnye Vody and the 3rd Moscow Cadet Corps, the Nikolaev Cavalry School (1907). The cornet was released into the 1st Uman Cossack Regiment of the Kuban Cossack Host. Member of the milita

expedition to Persia (1908) as part of the Separate Caucasian Cavalry Corps. During the Great War, he went from captain to colonel. In 1914-1915 - platoon commander, then hundreds in the 3rd Khoper Cossack shelf.

In 1916, on the Persian-Mesopotamian front, as part of the 3rd Cossack Corps, under the command of General N. Baratov. From December 1917 - commander of the 2nd line regiment. In

December 1917, the headquarters of the troops of the Caucasian Front was arrested in Nevinnomyssk. Shkuro took refuge in Kislovodsk. He proposed to the head of the Kuban-Black Sea Republic to assemble a detachment for the war with the Germans. The division assembled and armed by the Reds turned their weapons against the Reds. In May - July 1918 - the head of the partisan detachment. Shkuro's chief of staff

at that time was A.Ya. Slashchev. From July 1918 - commander of the Special Cossack cavalry detachment of the Terek Cossack army. Cossacks Shkuro wore hats made of wolf fur and were called "Kuban wolves". Member of the Army Circle of the Terek. In January 1919 he was promoted to major general by Denikin. He was awarded the Order of the Bath by the British with a knighthood. Consistently avenged the exterminated Cossacks. Convinced anti-Semite. Conflicted with Denikin on the "Jewish question". He became famous for his bold raids on Yekaterinoslav and Kharkov. And the robbery of the "bourgeoisie" ball in Rostov-on-Don. In March-April 1920, he took a neutral position, taking the Terek Cossacks away from the war with the Reds. In October 1920, after the uprising of the Cossacks against the Reds, he takes 10 thousand Cossacks to the Crimea.

Wrangel considered Shkuro unreliable. In exile, he created a horse ride, toured with him throughout Europe. He did not participate in the ROVS war with the Reds. Since the autumn of 1942 - Deputy Commander of the Special Cossack Division of the Wehrmacht, Colonel of the German Army. A

supporter of the separation of the Terek army from Russia. Issued by the British to the Soviet command. Hanged in Moscow in the summer

of 1947. **NIKOLAI NIKOLAEVICH YUDENICH (1862-1934)** Born in the family of the director of the Land Surveying School. His mother is a cousin of the famous V.I. Dahl, compiler of the Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language



Exceptionally talented, he became captain of the General Staff at the age of 25. For comparison - General Alekseev became the captain of the General Staff only at the age of 33 - but even this was considered the height of a brilliant career. From 1915 - General of Infantry. From March 1917 - Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasian Front. From November 1918, he negotiated in Finland with British and French diplomats about an attack on Petrograd from Finnish territory. On January 10, he was declared the head of the White Cause in the North-West of Russia. On June 14, 1919, Kolchak was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Russian troops of the North-West. On September 30, 1919, he assumed command of the Northwestern Army. Organizer and leader of the Second Campaign against Petrograd in October-December 1919. In early December 1919, with the remnants of the Northwestern Army, he retreated to Estonia. In early 1920, he handed over command to General Glazenap and left for France. Lived and died in Nice.

GREEN, PEOPLE'S LEADERS, NATIONALISTS

ALEXANDER STEPANOVICH ANTONOV (1888-1922)



Alexander Stepanovich from the age of 16 was a member of the Socialist-Revolutionary Party, participated in the "expropriations" in 1905. For participation in the robbery of the mail train received 20 years. Amnestied by the Provisional Government, returned to Tambov and became the first head of the provincial police. In 1918, he left the Socialist-Revolutionary Party for ideological reasons. He created a partisan squad and joined the rebels. At the end of 1920 A.S. Antonov became the chief of the main operational headquarters of the 2nd rebel army and actually led a popular uprising in the Tambov region. His younger brother Dmitry Stepanovich (1893-1922) was never a member of any parties. He served in the police under his brother, went with him to the rebels.

Employee of the headquarters of the 2nd rebel army. Both Antonov brothers died in battle on June 24, 1922. NIKIFOR ALEKSANDROVICH GRIGOR

(1885-1919)



The most likely place and time of birth is the town of Dunaevets, Podolsk province, 1885. He graduated from the 2 classes of the parochial school. Private in the Russo-Japanese War. Excise official, policeman in the Kherson region. During the Great War, he rose to the rank of captain. Awarded with the George Cross. In 1917 - a

member of the Revolutionary Committee, a participant in the Congress of Front-line Soldiers. In November 1917, he declared himself a supporter of the Central Rada and created the Ukrainian Shock Regiment. He became an officer in the army of Skoropadsky. Received the rank of colonel. In his native places he united up to 100 small rebel groups. He became the lord of a virtually independent small state with its capital in Alexandria, Yekaterinoslav province. In February 1918, he took the side of Petliura. He demanded the post of Minister of War. Not having received, in March 1919, Grigoriev took the side of the communists along with his army: up to 40

thousand bayonets and sabers. In March - April 1919 Grigoriev - commander of the 1st brigade of the 1st Zadneprovskaya division. Brigade commander, soon reorganized into a division. But more often he called himself "ataman of the partisans of Kherson, Zaporozhye and Tavria." In April 1919 he entered Kherson, then Odessa. He took out 38 echelons of good from Odessa to his "state". The communists planned to throw his army into Romania and Hungary. Grigoriev did not want to leave his homeland, and fought against the food detachments. On May 9, 1919, he threw his army against the Reds. Grigoriev's troops did not reach Poltava 25 km, to Kyiv - 80 km. In May 1919, the communists called for volunteers to fight Grigoriev. The offensive was personally led by Voroshilov, and it was carried out from several directions by the forces of the Kharkov, Kyiv and Odessa formations. On May 20, 1919, the Communists took Kremenchug, Korystovka and Znamenska. On May 23, Alexandria was taken. After the fall of his "capital" Grigoriev fled to Makhno. At the same time he negotiated with the whites. These letters fell into the hands of Makhno's intelligence service.

During the showdown in June 1919, Grigoriev was shot dead. **KEMAL ATATURK (1880-19**

The son of a petty merchant from Smyrna, Mustafa Kemal was born in



Thessaloniki March 12, 1881. He personified a very small Turkey of the townspeople. The family was in great need after the early death of his father, the boy entered the free public military school in Thessaloniki. He brilliantly graduated from school, entered the Higher Military School of the General Staff and, in 1889, the Ottoman Military Academy in Istanbul. Mustafa received the nickname Kemal ("Maturity and Perfection") at a

military school for his mathematical abilities. Released with the rank of captain, he was assigned

to Damascus. He used his position in the army for political agitation.

Between 1904 and 1908 organized several secret societies to fight corruption in the government and the army. He personally knew many Young Turks, but during the revolution of 1908 he disagreed with their leaders and retired from political activity. Participated in the Italo-Turkish war of 1911-1912 and the Second Balkan War of 1913. During

the First World War he commanded the Ottoman troops defending the Dardanelles. When World War I broke out, Kemal, who despised the Germans, was appalled that the Sultak had made the

Ottoman Empire their ally. However, contrary to personal views, he skillfully led the troops entrusted to him on each of the fronts where he had to fight. So, at Gallipoli, from the beginning of April 1915, he held back the British forces for more than a crescent, earning the nickname "Savior of Istanbul." It was one of the rare Turkish victories in World War I. It was there that he told his subordinates: "I do not order you to attack, I order you to die!". This order was

carried out. In 1916-1917. General Mustafa Kemal commanded the 2nd and 3rd armies on the Caucasian front, where he stopped the Russian offensive, fighting against Yudenich. In 1918, on the Syrian-Palestinian front, he commanded the 7th Army near Aleppo, fighting the last battles with

the English.

After the Truce of Mudros, the political star of the newly minted Minister of War rose: Mustafa Kemal strongly opposed the violation by the Allies of the already very harsh conditions of the Mudros Truce.

Even before that, from January 1919, the first peasant partisan detachments appeared in the occupied regions - a kind of Turkish "green".

In May 1919, after the capture of Izmir by Greece, partisans also appeared in Western Anatolia. The Sultan sent Mustafa Kemal to put down peasant uprisings against foreign occupation. The general's troops led the resistance to the invaders. In the autumn of 1919, "Societies for the Protection of Rights" appeared throughout Turkey - their congresses demanded the protection of national interests and the preservation of the unity of the country.

In the city of Sivas,

at the Sivas Congress, a Representative Committee was established, headed by Mustafa Kemal. In fact, the Provisional Government. After his name, the movement began to be called Kemalist, and his supporters - Kemalists. The Sultan tried to disperse the Representative

Committee. The Sultan had no forces at all, the army did not obey him. The Sultan called parliamentary elections. In October 1919,

elections took place - the absolute majority of the seats turned out to be with the Kemalists. Parliament should sit in Istanbul ... But Kemal himself did not go to Istanbul - the occupying troops were stationed there. He moved the Representative Committee to Ankara. In fact, there was a dual power. Many

members of parliament fled from Istanbul to Ankara. January 1920. The Turkish Parliament adopted a declaration of territorial unity of Turkey - "National Pledge". He demanded that the Allied troops be withdrawn from the country and that part of Syria and Mesopotamia, as well as all of historical Azerbaijan and Armenia, be considered Turkish. On March 16, 1920, the Entente occupied Istanbul. A "caliphate army" was formed, which was armed and thrown against the

Anatolian government in Ankara. The army did not reach Ankara - it fled. The head of the Muslim clergy, Sheikh-ul-Islam, declared the actions of the Representative Committee a rebellion, and Mustafa Kemal an apostate from Islam and a criminal.

The Sultan deprived Mustafa Kemal of all orders, ranks and awards, and later the court sentenced him to death in absentia. Then, on April 23, 1920, a new parliament met in Ankara, calling itself the Great National Assembly. The Grand National Assembly of Turkey, the GNST, did what the revolutionaries did in France!

1789 and throughout Europe in 1848 - declared the Turkish people the sovereign, and itself - the spokesman of the will of the sovereign nation and the only legitimate government of Turkey. Mustafa Kemal was elected as the Chairman of the AHST. The VNST elected a government responsible to it. The West does not recognize this government. Mustafa Kemal is looking for support in the outside world. On April 26, 1920, Mustafa Kemal wrote a letter to Lenin asking for help against the imperialists. A delegation left for Moscow with a proposal to conclude an agreement on peace and cooperation. EFIM

MEFODIEVICH MAMONTOV (1885-1922)



A peasant in the village of Saltykovka in Altai. In December 1917 he returned home from the front with the rank of ensign.

Georgievsky Cavalier. From the summer of 1918 - the head of the peasant republic and its armed forces - up to 40 thousand bayonets and sabers. Soviet power, but without communists, with a red banner and rural self-government. EAT. Mamontov did

not submit to either the Siberian government or Kolchak. In November-December 1919, the 40,000-strong army of Mamontov attacked the troops of the retreating Kolchak. She took and plundered Semipalatinsk, Pavlodar, Zmeinogorsk, Barnaul. Only in Barnaul did this completely independent army meet with the Red Army. Mamontov fought with Wrangel in the Red Army. He returned to Altai in early 1921. In the anarchist uprisings and the actions of F.D. Plotnikov did not take part. In February 1922, he was killed as an ally of the Communists - according to some sources, by anarchists, according to others - by Annenkov's "Steppe Eagles".

NESTOR IVANOVICH MAKHNO (1887/89-1934)



From the peasants of the village of Gulyai-Pole, Yekaterinoslav province, a worker. Since 1906, he was a member of the terrorist group of anarchists. The only school is communication with political convicts. Self-taught. Inventor of the famous cart. In 1907, for the robbery of the Berdyansk treasury and the murder of 2 guards, he was sentenced to death, replaced by indefinite hard labor. returned to the village

Gulyaipole in the summer of 1917. He became chairman of the Council and head of the anarchist group. He opposed the Provisional Government and the Central Rada.

In August 1918 he raised an uprising against the Rada and the Austro-German occupation. He united several previously disparate units. By January 1919, Makhno was the head of an independent state with a population of about a million people, commanding an army of 30,000 sabers and bayonets. He is fighting with the whites in the Sea of Azov. Since March 1919 - the head of the brigade - division of the Ukrainian Red Army. In early June 1919, Denikin's Caucasian Corps dealt Makhno a blow. This greatly facilitated the capture of the Donbass by the Whites and access to the Black Sea in Novorossia. For disobedience to destructive orders, the Reds declared Makhno

outlaws. In the fall of 1919, the Revolutionary-Insurgent Army of Ukraine reached the number of 80 thousand bayonets and sabers, with 700 carts. The army is crushing the whites, the state of Makhno covers the entire South-Eastern Ukraine. In January 1920, he again became an ally of the Reds. In March, he raises an uprising against the communists. The second time he was

outlawed. 4 In October 1920, Makhno again became red, participated in the assault on the Wrangel Crimea. He still guarded the independence of his state. In November

1920, he took the Crimea with Blucher and became no longer needed by the communists. Outlawed for the third time. The Makhnovists were treacherously shot. In August 1921, Makhno and about 100 people closest to him went abroad to Romania. Makhno went to Paris, and there he died, almost forgotten by everyone.

SIMON VASILIEVICH PETLYURA

(1879-1926)



The son of a cabbie. In 1897, he was dismissed from the gymnasium for participation in the Ukrainian nationalist organization (community), and emigrated to Austria-Hungary, to Lvov. From 1900 he was a member of the Revolutionary Ukrainian Party. From 1906 he was a member of the Ukrainian Social Democratic Party. Journalist, editor of the Ukrainian Life magazine. Since 1917 - a member of the

Central Rada, in June - December 1917

- Minister of War of Ukraine. Under the hetman - in the armed opposition.

Organizer of the uprising against Skoropadsky. Relying on detachments of soldiers fleeing from t

The Great War, Petlyura by the spring of 1918 created an army of up to 40 thousand bayonets and cavalry. From November 1918 - member of the Directory of the Ukrainian People's Republic, commander of the UNR army. On December 14, 1918, Petliura took Kyiv. This episode is described by M. Bulgakov in The White Guard. On February 5-6, 1919, the Red Army drove Petlyura out of Kyiv. Since February 1919 - the head of the Directory, in fact, a dictator. Since that time, Petlyura's troops began to disintegrate. Some went to the Bolsheviks. Part got to

all sorts of "fathers" and atamans. Petliura makes an alliance with Denikin and the All-Union Socialist Republic. On August 31, 1919, units of the White General N.E. Bredov, Galicians L. Kravs and Petliura. September 11, 1919 Petliura declares war on the All-Union Socialist League. The corps of General Bredov defeated Petliura in the first battle. Petliura turned to Lenin for help. Lenin helped only in words: the alliance agreement was not concluded. Petlyura fled to Poland and concluded an alliance treaty with Pilsudski. Pilsudski agreed to the creation of the

Ukrainian state... In case of victory. On March 5, 1920, the Poles and Petliura launch a joint attack on the Red Army. There is a victory - but the Poles immediately "forget" about the allies. After Kyiv was occupied by the Reds in May 1920, Petlyura left for Paris. From November 1920 he headed the UNR government in exile. In 1926, he was killed by the Jewish emigrant Schwarbard - out of revenge for the rivers of Jewish blood shed under the

leadership of Petliura. **PAVEL PETROVICH SKOROPADSKY (1873-1945)**



Ukrainian aristocrat, descendant of hetman Ivan Skoropadsky (1707-1720). He graduated from the Corps of Pages, cavalry guard. In the Russo-Japanese War - from staff captain to colonel. Since 1911 - major general. In the Great War, he rose from division commander to commander of a korggus. Became a lieutenant

general. From April 29 to December 14, 1918 - hetman of independent Ukraine. December 14, 1918 fled to Germany, where he lived as a private individual. Killed in April 1945 during the American bombing of Munich. **PETER EFIMOVICH SCHETINKIN (1885-1927)**



Kasimov was born into a peasant family in the village of Chufilovo, Ryazan province. 2 classes of the parochial school. He got a job as a carpenter. In 1911 he joined the army as a volunteer and entered the ensign school. During the Great War, he rose to the rank of captain. He stood in the reserve regiment in the city of Achinsk, Yenisei province. In December 1917 - member of the Council. In the summer of

1918, with part of his soldiers, he went to the taiga. In the autumn of 1918 - in the spring of 1919 - the head of the independent Taseev Republic on the right bank of the Yenisei. From March 1919 - Deputy Head of the Partisan Army A.D. Kravchenko. From January 1920 commander of the Red Army. Participated in the war with Wrangel, then with von Ungern in Mongolia. Captured von Ungern. He worked in the Office of the Border Troops, as an inspector of the State Military Guard. Killed in Mongolia under unclear

circumstances. **ENVER PASHA (1880-1922)**



After Turkey signed the Armistice of Mudros in 1918, Ismail Enver Pasha fled to Germany in a German submarine. In his absence, a post-war tribunal in Istanbul tried Enver and sentenced him to death in absentia. In 1919, Enver met in Germany with the communist Karl Radek. He decided to use the contacts between the German military and the Russian Bolsheviks in order to organize a struggle

against Great Britain in Central Asia. By this time, the allies found out who was hiding under the pseudonym Ali Bey. Enver faced prosecution for organizing the 1915 Armenian massacre. Friends from Soviet Russia helped - in early 1920 they sent Enver Pasha and several officers from his entourage by plane from Berlin to Moscow. For more than a year and a half, Enver worked in Moscow, in the Society for the Unity of the Revolution with Islam. The Soviet government thought of using it for the final annexation of Central Asia. Enver Pasha came up with the project of the "Muslim Union" (or "Muslim Revolutionary Society") and proposed to the Soviet government

assistance in attracting the Basmachi of Central Asia to the side of the Soviet authorities.

With the support of the Soviet authorities in mid-1921, Enver arrived in Bukhara along with Soviet representatives. Two Turkish officers arrived with him - the colonel of the Turkish army Khoja Sami-bey and the captain of the artillery troops Abdul Kadyr Mukhiddin-bey. After consultations with the local authorities of Bukhara and with the government of the BNSR, he wrote a letter to Moscow demanding respect for the independence of the BNSR and the withdrawal of the Red Army from the territory of Bukhara. At the end of October 1921, Enver took on

the mission of uniting the Basmachi detachments, creating a Pan-Turkist state, and "liberating Central Asia from the red imperialists." Devoted to the ideals of pan-Turkism, he planned, using the military forces of the Basmachi, propaganda of pan-Turkist ideas and possible assistance from Jemal Pasha, who was in Afghanistan, to create an independent Unified Turkic state, which would include Bukhara, Khiva and Turkestan (Soviet and Chinese). In the future, Turkey was to join this state. To do this, Enver Pasha, with a detachment of 90 people, including Turkish officers, secretly moved to Eastern Bukhara, talking with the leaders of the Basmachi detachments.

Enver Pasha was married to the niece of the Turkish Sultan Abdul Hamid II. Since the Turkish sultan was then considered the caliph of all Muslims, Enver Pasha had the title of "son-in-law of the caliph." All believers attached great importance to this. The local population was ready to support Enver Pasha as "a just emir. However, the local feudal aristocracy, like the kurbashi (commanders of the Basmachi detachments, mainly representatives of the local feudal and tribal aristocracy) feared the strengthening of Enver's authority among the lower

strata of the population.

The commanders of the Basmachi, led by Ibrahim-bek Lokai, met Enver with extreme distrust; his detachment was disarmed, Enver himself was actually placed under arrest. The former emir Seyid Alim Khan, who was in exile in Afghanistan, sought to regain his lost power with the help of the Basmachi, supplying them with weapons and volunteers. He expected to use the authority of Enverpasha, his military experience. To this end, Seyid Alim Khan ordered the release of Enver from arrest and appointed him as his governor (naib).

Since then, Enver has held the title of "Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Islam and Viceroy of the Emir of Bukhara." On the personal seal of Enver Pasha, the inscription was engraved: "Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of Islam, son-in-law of the Caliph

and viceroy of Mohammed." Enver tried to establish contacts with Britain, but the British did not need a Pan-Turkic state at all. Official Afghanistan helped a little with food and weapons, but quickly became frightened of the deterioration of relations with Soviet Russia, stopped contacts with Enver and his army and closed the border with Eastern

Bukhara. Enver Pasha launched an active activity to coordinate the Basmachi movement. In February 1922, the Basmachi troops led by Enver Pasha captured Dushanbe, then organized a campaign against Bukhara. In a short time, he was able to occupy almost the entire territory of Eastern Bukhara and a significant part of the west of the emirate. Russian representatives repeatedly offered him peace and recognition of his dominion in Eastern Bukhara. But Enver Pasha took an uncompromising position - he demanded the complete withdrawal of Russian

troops from all of Turkestan. In May 1922, the Red Army launched a counteroffensive, using the Amu Darya, Pyanj, and Vakhsh rivers to transfer troops. The highly respected Ibrahim-bek, who did not recognize the final supremacy of Enver Pasha, did not come to the rescue, in fact betrayed.

Enver Pasha suffered several heavy defeats and left Dushanbe. In the Lokay valley, Ibrahim bek unexpectedly attacked Enver Pasha's detachments from two sides, which brought significant damage to the Basmachi

movement. / Enver Pasha moved to the vicinity of Baljuan, where! was hunted down by the Red Army, and lost a big battle.

On August 4, 1922, in a battle with units of the 8th Red Cavalry Brigade in the village of Chagan, 25 km from the city of Baldzhuan in Tajikistan, Enver

Pasha was killed. According to one version, he was shot from a machine gun when he raised his people to attack. According to another, he was hacked to death with a

saber by the red commander Hakob Melkumyan (Melkumov).

The grave of Enver Pasha was a place of mass pilgrimage until the mid-thirties, then the hill was torn down by the Soviet authorities, but the grave continued to b

resistance to the Bolshevik dictatorship. This grave was called the Khazrati-shoh mazor (the mausoleum of the Holy Shah). On August 4, 1996, the ashes of Enver Pasha were solemnly handed over to Turkish President Suleiman Demirel by the Tajik leader from Baldzhuan Izatullo Khayoev.

CHRONICLE OF THE CIVIL WAR

1915

Lenin's program article "Turn the imperialist war into a civil war" is published.

1917

March 4th. Creation of the Central Rada of Ukraine.

March. Declaration of the Provisional Government on the right to independence of the

peoples of Russia. **April 3rd.** Lenin's "April

Theses". **April 28th.** Creation of the first detachments of

the Red Guard. **April.** In Yekaterinodar, elections were held for the Kuban Regional Military Rada and for the

Legislative Rada. **May.** He returned from hard labor to the village of Gulyai-Pole, Yekaterinoslav province, N. Makhno. He immediately began

to put together his partisan detachment. **June 3rd.** I All-Russian Congress of Soviets of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies. The performances of the Bolsheviks against the coalition,

the demand for an immediate redistribution of property. **June 18th.** The beginning of the offensive of the

Russian army in Galicia, which ended in failure and heavy losses.

July 3-4. Bolshevik coup attempt in Petrograd. **Summer.** Central

Asia actually fell away from the Russian Empire. **18 July.** The Finnish Parliament adopted the "Law on

Power" and declared itself the bearer of supreme power. **August.** In Paris, the Polish National Committee was officially recognized by Britain and France as the legitimate representative of the Polish people. For the first time since 1832, the Western powers

recognized Poland as an independent state. **August 21st.**

General Kornilov surrendered Riga to German troops. **August 28-31.** General Kornilov's ca

September 14-25. The Democratic Conference declares itself the Provisional Council of the Russian Republic, or the Pre-Parliament. **October 13th.** Creation of the Military Revolutionary Committee. **October**

24-26. October armed coup. **the 25th of October.** II All-Russian Congress of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies. Statement on the transfer of all power to the Second Congress of Soviets, and in the localities - to the Soviets of Workers', Soldiers' and Peasants' Deputies. **October 26th.**

Decrees on Peace and Land. **October**

25-26. Don Ataman Kaledin announced the non-recognition of Soviet power. **October**

26th. The All-Russian Central Executive Committee adopted the "Appeal to the peoples and

governments of the warring countries." **27th October.** Press

Decree. More than 20 newspapers are banned. **October 27 - November 3.**

"Moscow Week" - fierce battles in Moscow, shelling

from the cannons of the Moscow Kremlin. **October 27-28.** Campaign to Petrograd

of the 3rd cavalry corps of P.N. Krasnov. **October 28-29.**

Junker uprising in Petrograd. November 7th. Announcement by the Rada of Ukrainian independence from the Council of People's

Commissars. **November 12th.** Elections to the Constituent Assembly.

November

16th. The escape of a number of generals from the Bykhov prison to the Don to Kaledin. **20 November.** Decree of the Council of People's Commissars declaring the Cadets a party of "enemies of the people". The decree demanded the immediate arrest and surrender to the revolutionary tribunal of all the leaders of this party.

November 24th. The detachment of the new Commander-in-Chief Krylenko destroys the gene. Dukhonin

and his headquarters in Mogilev. **December 5-13.** In Orenburg, the All-Kyrgyz Congress formed the Kazakh

government of Alash-Orda. **December 6.** The Finnish Parliament adopted a declaration declaring Finland an independent state.

December 7th. Creation of the All-Russian Extraordinary Commission (VChK).

December 14th. All banks became state-owned. **December 15th.**

Lenin presented an ultimatum to the Ukrainian Rada: immediately renounce independence, join

the RSFSR. The Rada rejects the ultimatum, relying on the Declaration of the Rights of Peoples adopted by the Congress of Soviets of Russia.

December 16th. Decree on the creation instead of the Russian Army - the Red Army on a voluntary

20th of December. The decree declared that all "bourgeois" must constantly carry certificates from the house committees. **December.** Siberian Regional Duma. **December.** In Yekaterinburg, the Provisional Regional Ural Government arose. **December.** In Russian Manchuria, the soviets have been dispersed. **December 16-18.** The Second Congress of Soviets of Workers', Soldiers' and Landless Deputies is in Latvia. He announced the transfer of all power to the soviets, the implementation in Latvia of the Land Decree and other Leninist Decrees. **Dec 22.** The CEC issues a Decree recognizing the independence of Soviet Latvia. A red coup begins, supported by the Red Guard. **Dec 22.** In Kharkov, the Bolsheviks proclaimed the Ukrainian Soviet Republic headed by the Council of People's Commissars. Moscow recognized this republic as the legal government of Ukraine. **December 25th.** G.M. Semyonov, commissar of the Provisional Government, was defeated in Transbaikalia and fled to Manchuria. **December 20-30. Street fighting in Irkutsk. December 30th.** The Peasant Congress in Voronezh did not recognize the Soviet authorities.

1918

5 January. Opening and dispersal of the Constituent Assembly. **January 22.** The Rada issued a Universal on the independence of Ukraine. **January 27th.** Ukraine concluded an agreement with Austria-Hungary and Germany on the supply of bread to them in exchange for assistance. **January 27th.** A provisional Siberian government was established in Tomsk. **January 27th.** Lenin issued the Basic Law on the socialization of the land. **28 January.** In Finland, the Council of People's Deputies arose. The workers' squads (the same Red Guard) seized power in the south of the country. **February 1st.** Throughout Russia, except for the white South, the Gregorian calendar has been introduced. **11 February.** In Nakhichevan, the Arak Republic arose, proclaimed by the Azerbaijani khans. **February, 15.** A decree was issued on the nationalization of all granaries. **February 16th.** The Lithuanian Council issued an Act of Independence. **February 18-23.** Occupation by the German army of the Baltic States, Bolorus, Ukraine, Donbass, etc.

February 23. The beginning of the Ice Campaign of the Volunteer Army. **February.** A "Transcaucasian Republic"

emerged. **March 1.** Soviet Russia concluded an agreement with the Finnish Socialist Workers' Republic.

March, 3rd. The Soviet delegation signs the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. **March 6-8.** An emergency 7th Party Congress is underway. The RSDLP(b) is officially renamed the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) - RCP(b). **March 7th.**

The legal government of Finland signed an agreement with the government of Germany.

9th of March. From the English cruiser "Gloria" the first landing in Murmansk landed. 2000 bayonets.

10th of March. Special Purpose Units (CHON) are being created. **March 11-12.** The relocation of the Council of People's Commissars from Petrograd

to Moscow, proclaimed the capital. The introduction of dictatorship.

Later it will be replaced by a surplus appraisal. **March 15th.** At a meeting of the heads of government and ministers of foreign affairs of the Entente countries, it was decided not to recognize the

separate Brest peace and to interfere in the internal affairs of Russia. **March 24.**

Decree of the Cheka on the creation of local Chekas - provincial and county.

March. The Red Army began to attract the so-called "military specialists" - officers of the old Russian army.

March. German troops entered the Donbass, in Odessa. **March,**

April. Reprisal against the right SRs and

Mensheviks. **April.** The red group of Sievers goes to the Don. **April 1st.**

The Bolsheviks accused the anarchists of the fact that the robbers throughout Russia act u law.

April 1-6. Relying on the Red Army, they disarmed and disbanded the Red Guard detachments. **April**

10th. The uprising of the Don Cossacks. The Don Soviet Republic fell. **22 April.**

Cancellation of the election of commanders. Compulsory military training for recruits was introduced and the first oath was created. **22**

April. Military general education was introduced. The entire male population from 18 to 40 years old was to be trained in military

affairs. **April 26 - July 2. 5th** Army K.E. Voroshilova, moving away from the Donbass captured by the Germans to Tsaritsyn, traveled more than 500 kilometers.

29 April. Austrian troops overthrew the Rada and imprisoned "Hetman Skoropadsky."

April 30. The Turkestan Soviet Republic is proclaimed. **April May.** Two sections of the Northern Front arose: the "railway" section along the Vologda-Arkhangelsk route, and the "water" or Dvinsky section along the Dvina.

April. The sale and purchase of enterprises is prohibited. Revoked rights inheritance.

May 1-10. Finnish whites, together with detachments of Russian whites and German units, crushed the revolution. Independent Finland remained at war with Soviet Russia. **1st of May.** The "Transcaucasian Republic"

collapsed. **May 2.** Decree on the mobilization of men aged 18-40 in the Red Army. **9th May.** Lenin issued the Decree "On the food dictatorship. **may 13.** Decree "On the emergency powers of the People's Commissariat for Food", which was in charge of A.D. Tsyurupa. **May 14.** Return of the Volunteer Army to the Don. **16th of May.** Don's rescue circle. The "Great Don Army" declared itself a separate state.

22nd of May. The North Caucasian Soviet Republic was founded. **May 25th.** Statement of the Czechoslovak

Corps. **26 of May.** An independent Georgia is declared. **May 27th.** The first "food detachments" are being created. **May 27th.**

Musavatists in Tbilisi created their own

government and proclaimed the independence of Azerbaijan. **May**

28 An independent Armenian Republic emerged. **May 30.** The Kuban-Black Sea Soviet Republic was created. **May.** The

British landed in Novorossiysk. **May.** The Kurultai of the Crimean Tatars appointed a government - the Directory. The demand for the "restoration of the Tatar language in Crimea

dominion."

May-November. Kombeds operate in the villages of European Russia. **May-August.** Predatory campaign against the village. **June**

3rd. The Supreme Military Council of the Entente countries made a decision - to introduce additional contingents of troops! **June**

4th. Armenia has concluded the "Union of Peace and Friendship" with Turkey. **June 6th** The Kuban-Black Sea Soviet Republic fell. **June 8.**

The Committee of Members of the Constituent Assembly (Komuch) was proclaimed in Samara.

June 11-16. Kappel took Syzran, Buguruslan, Stavropol.

June 16th. By the decision of the People's Commissariat of Justice of the RSFSR, the revolutionary tribunals in the fight against counter-revolution and sabotage were not limited to any laws.

22nd of June. The volunteer army, already 12,000 strong, set out on the 2nd Kuban

campaign. **June 23rd.** A new Provisional All-Siberian Government was formed

in Omsk. **June 23rd.** In Vladivostok, another All-Siberian government declared itself the "central power of Siberia."

June 24. In Yekaterinburg, the Ural regional government rose from the ashes.

June 24. The West Siberian Commissariat arose in Novonikolaevsk.

June 26-29. Soviet power fell in Penza, Syzran, Samara, Chelyabinsk, Omsk, Novonikolaevsk, Krasnoyarsk, Vladivostok and intermediate points along the Trans-

Siberian Railway. **June 28th.** The nationalization of all large-scale industry was announced - up to 2,000 enterprises; all whose assets amounted to more

than 1 million rubles. **30 June.** The Soviet Power fell in Barnaul,

Tomsk and Krasnoyarsk. **June.** The same type of combined arms formations were created in the Red Army:

regiments, brigades, divisions, armies. **June August.** The Germans resumed the payments to the Bolsheviks, which had been

stopped in February 1918: 3 million gold marks monthly. **June.** A "peasant republic" arose in

Altai, Soviet power, but without the communists. **June July.** Terek Cossacks rise up against the Reds,

besiege Vladikavkaz and Grozny, take Mozdok. **July 4-10.** The 5th

Congress of Soviets on July 10, 1918 adopted the first Soviet Constitution. The constitution proclaimed "the establishment of the dictatorship of the urban and

rural proletariat and the poorest

peasantry in the form of powerful

Soviet Power." **July 5th** The Czechoslovaks took

Ufa. **July 6-21.** Yaroslavl uprising. **July 6th** Blumkin killed the German

ambassador Mirbach. **July 6th** The commander of the Volga Front, the Left Social Revolver, obeyed.

July 6th The Left SRs are being withdrawn from the

government. **July 6th** The Czechoslovaks took Zlatoust.

July 13. Ashgabat railroad workers overthrow the local commissar Frolov and form the Transcaspien government. **July 17th.** Nicholas II and his family were executed in Yekaterinburg. **18 July.** In Alapaevsk, the Reds killed members of the Romanov family. **18 July.** The Republic of Lankaran was born. **July 30th.** The Reds advance from Tsaritsyn to the south - they go to the rescue of Sorokin's dying army. **July 31st.** The British enter Baku. The Baku Republic fell. **June-October.** Three wars between Georgia and the Soviets over Abkhazia. **July.** About 12 thousand Americans and Canadians landed in Vladivostok, 75 thousand Japanese. **August 2.** English landing in Arkhangelsk. 1200 bayonets. **August 3rd.** The Supreme Administration of the Northern Region arose. **August 5th** The People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of Soviet Russia, Chicherin, turned to the German Ambassador Gelferikh with a request to send German troops to Petrograd. **August 7.** Kappel took Kazan, captured the gold reserves of the Russian Empire. **8 August.** Tsaritsyn is cut off from the rest of Soviet Russia. Krasnov's Cossacks are going to storm the city. **8 August.** The uprising of the Union of Front-line Soldiers in Izhevsk. **August 15.** The Whites took Yekaterinodar. August 17 - November 16. Prikomuch. **August 20th.** Komuch formed the Eastern Front. **August 21st.** The Reds near Tsaritsyn went on the offensive. **August, 26th.** White takes Novorossiysk. The offensive continued in Stavropol and along the Black Sea coast. **August 28.** The Bolsheviks issued a Decree on the rejection of all tsarist acts on the division of Poland and on the recognition of its full right to independence. **August 29th.** For the first time, a commander, a commissar, and 18 soldiers from the Petrograd Workers' Regiment were shot for unauthorized retreat. **August.** City real estate was officially nationalized. A grand change of homeowners began: densification and

"accommodation".

August. German troops entered the Crimea. **2 September.**

The All-Russian Central Executive Committee issued a decree on the transformation of all of Soviet Russia into a military camp. **2 September.**

The All-Russian Central Executive Committee decides on the beginning of the Red Terror.

September 5th. Decision of the Council of People's Commissars on the beginning of the Red Terror.

September 5th. People's Commissar of Internal Affairs Petrovsky issues an "Order on hostages."

6 September. The people's army of Komuch took Volsk (near Saratov). **8**

September. Real concentration camps are officially created: with barbed wire and security staff. **11 September.** The Reds recaptured

Kazan from Komuch. **September 14th.** Musavatists

and the British fled from Baku. **September 14th.** The Turkish

occupation of Azerbaijan began. **September 18th.** G. Zinoviev said

at the Petrograd Party Conference: "We must lead ninety out of a hundred million people who make up the population of the Soviet Republic. The rest of us have nothing to say. They need to be eliminated." **September 20th.** Appeal of

Primomuch to the Ufa directory and to Komuch

with a request for help and with a proposal for joint military operations.

September 20th. 26 Baku commissars were beheaded by the verdict of the court of the

Trans-Caspian government. **September 24th.** The State Conference in Ufa created a Directory of 5 people.

September 27. The interventionists leave Arkhangelsk, and soon Murmansk. **October 7th.** The

Reds entered Samara. **October 9th.** Elections to the City Duma of Arkhangelsk.

The Provisional Government of the Northern

Region was organized. **October 15th.** The Whites surrendered Ufa. **October**

14-16. Strikes in Warsaw and Lublin. There are

Councils of Deputies. In Warsaw,

enlistment for the Red Guard is in progress. **October 15-17.** The Reds

advance near Tsaritsyn. **the 25th of October.** The Reds threw

back the Cossacks over the Don. **October 27-30.** Germany's

allies, Türkiye and Bulgaria capitulated. **29th of October.**

The Czechoslovak National Committee announced the overthrow of the Habsburg

dynasty in the territory of the Czech Republic and Slovakia and the

creation of a new state: the Republic of Czechoslovakia. The Czechoslovaks finally withdrew from the struggle. They were assigned to guard the Trans-Siberian

Railway, but they were not sent to the front - the Czechoslovaks

did not want to interfere in the internal affairs of a foreign state. **the 3rd of**

November. Austria-Hungary broke up into parts. **the 3rd of November.** The sailors in Kiel rebelled. New coalition government in Germany.

November 5th . Germany severed relations with Soviet Russia. She expelled Joffe from Germany, and recalled the German ambassador from Moscow. **November 9-10.** Rallies and demonstrations took place in Berlin. The Soviets united in the All-German Council - the Council of People's Deputies.

November 11-14. The Regency Council transferred military and civil power to Józef Piłsudski.

November 12th. After the surrender of Germany, a meeting of Russian politicians in Iasi called on the Western allies to support the combined forces of the

whites. **December 16-21.** Spartacists held a 250,000-strong demonstration of their supporters. They demanded that Germany be declared a socialist republic, that all power be transferred to the hands of the Soviets, and that an alliance be established with

Soviet Russia. **November 17th.** "Kokand autonomy" was proclaimed. **November 18th.** The Germans transferred power in Latvia to the legally elected Provisional Government headed by K. Ulmanis. **November 19th.** An agreement was signed in Riga on the transfer of power by Germany to the Provisional Government of Estonia. **20 November.** Sverdlov creates the "Federation of Foreign Groups of the RCP(b)" to work among the Germans and Austrians who are returning home. The "Federation" sent literally tens of thousands of activists from among emigrants and former prisoners to Germany. **November.** Commander Sorokin was killed. Having lost their

commander, the remnants of the Red 11th Army surrendered.

November December. The British occupied Baku and Batum.

November December. The Western Ukrainian Republic emerged. **November December.** Ukrainian-Polish war for Lvov.

December 2nd. The Council of People's Commissars of Lithuania approved the Decree of Soviet power on the recognition of the independence of Soviet

Lithuania. **5th of December.** The

Germans leave Odessa. **9th December.** The Armenian-Georgian war began.

December 24th. The Whites took Perm. **December**

30-31. In Smolensk, the Northwestern Regional Conference of the RCP(b) decides on the formation of the

BSSR. **December 31, 1918 - January 1, 1919. The Spartacists created**

the Communist Party of Germany. December 1918 - January 1919. The Red Army occupied

December 1918. The North Caucasian Soviet Republic was destroyed by Denikin. **December.** The genocide of the Circassians broke out by the forces of the "Red Cossacks", the extermination of the Kalmyks by the Reds.

1919

In November-December 1918 and January 1919, the Red Army occupies Byelorussia and part of Lithuania.

1st of January. A new offensive of the Cossacks on Tsaritsyn began.

January 2. Polish legionnaires seized power in Vilnius. **January 3rd**

The Red Army entered Kharkov. **5 January.** In

Odessa, the interventionists are met by whites who have taken power. **January**

5th Parts of the Red Army recaptured Vilnius. **5 January.**

The Lithuanian national government asks for help from Germany and the Entente.

January 8. Denikin united

the Volunteer and Don armies, forming the Armed Forces of the South of Russia (VSYUR). **January 11th.** Decree of the Council of People's

Commissars on surplus appropriation. **13th of January.**

General Miller became the commander-in-chief of the Northern Volunteer Army.

January 15. In Germany,

K. Liebknecht and R. Luxemburg were shot. **January 17-21.** Uprising in the

capital of Soviet Turkestan - Tashkent. **January 18-21.** Conference of the victorious

countries in Paris. Without Russia. **January 24th.** With a sudden blow, the

volunteers drove the Georgians out of Sochi, and after 4 days they cleared the

entire Sochi district of them. **January 24th.** Directive of the

Orgburo of the Central Committee on "decossackization". **January**

March. The Reds entered the region of the Great Don Army and completely conquered

it until March 1919. **January February.** The White Army

entered Ossetia, Chechnya and Ingushetia. **February 5th.** The Red

Army entered

Kyiv and continued its offensive to the south and southwest. The Soviet Ukrainian

government was created. **February 10th.** Denikin dispersed the kurultai of

the Crimean Tatars and its armed forces. **February 18-20.** The decision

to join the RSFSR was

made by the First Congress of Lithuanian Soviets in Vilnius. **February 19th.** The

first meeting of the Polish Sejm.

February. Troops of the Turkestan Republic entered

Kokand.

February. The French landed in Sevastopol, the French and Greeks occupied Kherson and Nikolaev. **February-April.** Polish offensive in Belarus. The Polish army captured Kovel and Brest.

March 2-6. The First Constituent Congress of the Comintern was held. **March 14th.** Kolchak enters Ufa. **March 14-21.** A strike broke out in Sevastopol and was suppressed. French soldiers and sailors refused to fight against Soviet

Russia. **21 March.** Hungary is declared a Soviet republic. The government nationalizes banks, large enterprises, transport, confiscates landlords' land and organizes communes.

March. Mountain congresses in Kabarda, Ossetia, Ingushetia, Chechnya and

Dagestan. Advise. **March.** The interventionists left Odessa. **March.** Veshenskaya uprising began in the Upper Don districts. **March, April.** Ataman Grigoriev, as a red commander of the Ukrainian Front, occupied Nikolaev, Kherson and Odessa. **March.** The troops of the Red

Eastern Front occupied Aktyubinsk, Orsk, and Ufa. **March-**

August. On the right bank of the Yenisei, the Taseev Republic arose with a population of up to 30 thousand people. **March, April.** Uprisings of German colonists near Odessa, peasant uprisings near Kiev and Poltava. **March.** In Astrakhan the workers revolted. **April 7th.** The Red Army crossed the Sivash, caught on in the Crimea. **April 10th.** The

Supreme Council of the victorious countries decided to withdraw all their troops from

Russia. **April 13th.** The Bavarian Soviet Republic was proclaimed. Street fighting in Munich. **April 21.** The Polish army entered Vilnius. **April 30.** The Red Army occupied the Crimea.

April May. The troops of the white South went on the offensive. **April.**

The Polish army captured Vilna. **April.** The interventionists left

Sevastopol. **May 10.** The Whites occupied Derbent. **may 13.**

Estonians and Whites broke through the Northern Front on the Narva sector. **May 15.** Im

firm in Islam.

May 17th. The Turkestan Red Division occupied Belebey and threw back

Kappel. **May 20-25.** The Red Army of Hungary invaded deep into the territory of

Czechoslovakia. **May 21st.** Retreat of the

Reds from Rostov. **22nd of May.** The Whites, Germans and

Latvians took Riga, by January

1920 they drove the Reds out of

Latvia. **May 24th.** Estonians occupied Pskov. **May-July.** In Galicia, the

communists created the government of Western Ukraine. **June 1st.**

Decree of the All-Russian Central

Executive Committee on the military alliance of the Soviet republics -

the RSFSR, Ukraine, Belarus, Lithuania. **June 10th.**

Kolchak appointed Yudenich commander of all forces operating in the North-

West against the Bolsheviks. **June 13th.** The Kronstadt forts

Krasnaya Gorka and the Gray Horse revolted. **June 16 - July 7. The**

Slovak Soviet Republic emerged. June 19. Parts of the 5th and Turkestan

divisions reached the Ufa River. **June 20th.** The negotiations

between Yudenich and Mannerheim ended. Failure. **22nd of June.** The

Reds are advancing

along the entire Petrograd Front. **June 28th.** Under the Treaty of

Versailles, Germany

left its troops in the Baltic states and in Lithuania. **30 June.** The Caucasian

army of Wrangel took the

impregnable "red Verdun" Tsaritsyn. **3 July.** The command of the All-

Union Socialist League announced the "Moscow directive", that is, the plan

of attack on Moscow. **July.** An army of 70,000, created

in France, arrived in Poland, created from Polish emigrants

- mainly from emigrants to the United States. **July.** Imam Ali-

Khoja rebelled against Denikin. **July.** The

Caspian landing of the British left

Turkestan. **August 1.** The Hungarian Socialist Republic fell. August 2 -

September 19. Raid Mamantov. **11th August.** The Reds took Ashgabat.

August

17-18. A raid by British torpedo boats on Kronstadt. **18 August.** The Reds

create the Turkestan Front under the command of Frunze. **August 17-20.** Kolchak units en

August 23. White units landed in Odessa. **August, 26th.** The Reds took Pskov. **August 31.** Whites and Galicians occupied Kyiv. The Soviet government of Pyatakova fled. **August.**

Trotsky proposes to throw the Red Army through Afghanistan to India. **August.** Polish

troops occupied Lithuania. **August.** Uzun-Khoja became an ally of the Bolsheviks. **August.** The British are leaving the Caucasus.

September 2-22. Uzun-Khoja took Derbent.

September 6-7. The Whites took

Kursk. **11 September.** Petlyura declared war on the All-Union Socialist League and

turned to Lenin for help. **September 13th.** Shchetinkin and Kravchenko captured Minusinsk and turned

it into their capital. **September 13th.** Parts of Yakir and Kotovsky broke into Kyiv. **September 22-30.** Makhno's blow to the rear

of the advancing White. **September 28th.** Beginning of

Yudenich's offensive against Petrograd. **September.** Second

Georgian-Denikin war for Abkhazia. **September.** The Semirechye Cossacks of Ataman Annenkov cut out the

pockets of Soviet Power in the Semirechye. **10 October.**

The offensive of the whites in the

Urals began. **October 13th.** White took Eagle. **October 21.** The 5th Latvian division,

disarmed by the Kremlin, occupied Kolpino. **October 21-22.**

Yudenich's offensive stopped. The Reds

launch an offensive against Yudenich. **October**

24th. Budyonny breaks into Kursk. **October.** Half of the Terek Cossack regiments (10-15

thousand people) are fighting with Uzun-Khodja. **November December.** The 40,000th army of the green leader Mamontov

took Semipalatinsk, Pavlodar, Zmeinogorsk. **November 14th.** Kolchak surrendered the capital of white Siberia, Omsk, without a fight.

November 17th. The 1st Cavalry Army of Budyonny was

officially created. **9th December.** Denikin removes May-

Maevsky and Wrangel from the post of commander of the Volunteer Army.

December 10th. The army of the green leader Mamontov entered

Barnaul. **December 14th.** The Reds took Novonikolaevsk

(Novosibirsk). **December 16th.** The Red Army took Kyiv for the third time. **December 28th.** In

31th of December. The capture of the Donbass basin by the Reds was completed.

1920

4 January. Kolchak transferred power in the Far East to G.M. Semenov.

January 8. The Whites left Novochoerkassk.

January 9. The Reds also enter Rostov.

January 15. Kolchak is issued to the Irkutsk Socialist-Revolutionary "political center".

January 20th. The Reds took

Khiva. **January 22.** Wrangel ordered the demobilization of Yudenich's white North-Western army.

February 4th. The Reds begin an offensive on the Dvina front, and then on all sectors of the front adjacent to Arkhangelsk. **February 6.** Red Army soldiers broke into Krasnovodsk. 1600 whites surrendered, about a thousand died, the rest were evacuated by steamers to Persia.

February 8th. The Red

Army took Odessa. **February 13.** The Red

Army took Tiraspol. **February 19th.** The

command of the White Northern Army and the Northern Government left Arkhangelsk. **February 21st.** Bolshevik

uprising in Murmansk. **February.** Evacuation of British and American units from Vladivostok. **February-November.** Civil war in Armenia.

February. Peasant uprising in Ufa and adjacent

provinces. **5th of March.** The Poles and Petlyura attack the Reds in the direction of Mozyr. **March 8-10.** Defense Slashchev Perekop. On the 8th, the Reds

captured Perekop, and on March 10 they surrendered. **March 17.** The Red Army took Yekaterinodar.

March 27th. The Reds entered Novorossiysk. The

catastrophic evacuation of the White Army. **30th of March.** The Reds occupied the entire

North Caucasus and advanced into Persia. **2 April.** The British gave the Whites

an ultimatum: either they start negotiations with the Bolsheviks, or the British stop all

help.

April, 4. In Sevastopol, at the Military Council, Wrangel was unanimously elected Commander-in-Chief of the All-Union Socialist League.

5th of April. The Reds landed troops in Petrovsky (Makhachkala) and Aleksandrovsk (Fort Shevchenko). **April 21.** The Poles conclude an agreement with the Petlyura government: on a joint war with both the Bolsheviks and the White Army. **25th of April.** The Polish army begins to advance along the entire front. **April 27th.** They proclaimed the Khorezm People's Republic. **April.** The Semirechye Front moved close to the state border with China. **April.** End of Turkish occupation of Azerbaijan. International communists revolted again in the cities, and the Red Army entered the country. **April.** Frunze conquered all of Turkestan. **April 4-5.** The Japanese conducted round-ups to capture the red and green partisans (then they surrendered Lazo to the Cossacks). **April 6th.** In Verkhneudinsk, at the Constituent Congress of the workers of the Baikal region, the Provisional Government of the Far Eastern Republic (FER) was proclaimed.

the 6th of May. Polish and Ukrainian troops took Kyiv, united at Vinnitsa. **May 7th** Georgia signed an agreement with the RSFSR under which it undertook to stop all relations with the counter-revolution, withdraw foreign units, and legalize the Bolsheviks. **May 14.** The Soviet government officially recognized the FER. **May 18** The Reds create a Soviet Republic in

Persia. **May 20.** The creation of the Republic of the Tambov partisan region was proclaimed. **May-August.** War of the Reds with the Bashkirs. May 1920 - October 1921. Partisan detachments in Altai. **June 5th** First Cavalry on the Poles' Front: Zhytomyr Breakthrough. **12 June.** The Red Army entered Kyiv for the fourth time during the Civil War.

The Ukrainian Soviet Republic was proclaimed throughout Eastern Ukraine. **June.** The

Semirechye Cossacks of

Annenkov and the Orenburg Cossacks of Dutov left for Chinese Turkestan.

July

11th. The Reds took Minsk. **July 17th.** Having driven the Poles, the

Soviet government rejected Curzon's ultimatum. **August 16th.** Devastating counterattack

August 16th. "Miracle near Lviv". An air strike was carried out on the First Cavalry of Budyonny. **August 19.** The Tambov uprising began. **August 28 - September 2.** Red conquest of Bukhara. **September-November.** Armenian-Turkish war. **18 October.** A peace treaty was signed between Soviet Russia and Poland. **October 21.** The Whites left Khabarovsk, and the Red partisans immediately entered the city. **October 31.** The Reds entered Chita. Semyonov flew to China in an airplane. **November 12th.** The Reds in the Chongar direction finished crossing the Sivash. **November 16th.** Crimea taken by the Reds. **November 14-16.** 145 thousand people, including more than 50 thousand military men, led by Wrangel, left Russia on 126 ships and sailed in the direction of the Bosphorus. **29th of November.** The Dashnak government was overthrown by the "rebellious people" - the Armenian communists.

1921

January 9. Elections were held for the Constituent Assembly of the FER. **January 12th.** The conference of metalworkers in Moscow passes a resolution on the inevitable fall of Soviet power. **February 21st.** Reza Shah with his Cossack brigade carried out a coup d'état throughout Iran. **25 February.** The Red Army entered Georgia. **February 26 - March 18.** Workers' and soldiers' uprising in the North-West of Russia ("Kronstadt"). **February.** Fighting dashnaks, Armenian communists and the Red Army for Yerevan. **March 16th.** Georgia and the RSFSR signed an agreement with Turkey. **21 March.** The Council of People's Commissars issued a decree "On the replacement of food and raw material appropriation with a tax in kind." **26 of May.** White coup in Vladivostok. **May-August.** Von Ungern separated from Semenov and went to Mongolia. Von Ungern's war with the Reds. **12 June.** Tukhachevsky signed an order to use poisonous gases against the Antonovites.

August 1921 - May 1922. Famine in 37 provinces (famine in the Volga region). **September 15th.** Von Ungern was shot in Novosibirsk by the verdict of the Siberian Revolutionary Committee. **October 13th.** A general peace treaty was signed between Turkey and the Soviet republics of Transcaucasia. **December 28th.** The Plenum of the Central Committee of the RCP (b) declared the Socialist-Revolutionary Party outlawed, and tens of thousands of Socialist-Revolutionaries were exterminated.

1922

The 14th of February. The Reds took Khabarovsk. **22 of October.** Parts of the NRA and partisans entered Vladivostok. **November 14th.** The People's Assembly of the Far East Republic proclaimed Soviet power throughout the Russian Far East and appealed to the All-Russian Central Executive Committee with a request to include the Far East Republic in the RSFSR.

FORMATION OF THE RED ARMY

April

28, 1917 Creation of the first detachments of the Red Guard in Petrograd, German money goes to the salaries of the Red Army. The Chairman of the General Staff of K.G. is the St. Petersburg Bolshevik worker K.K. Yurenev. **May 14.** The Bolsheviks appeal to 9 regiments of Latvian riflemen (commanders: Vatsetis, Aven A.Ya., Yanel K.Yu., Latsis Y.Ya., Stutska K.A., Kaltsin F.K., Peterson K.A., Krustyn P .P.) and to the Chinese builders on the railway with an offer of military service in their submission with a decent salary. **November 9.** Council of People's Commissars dismisses N.N. Dukhonin and appoints N.V. Krylenko as Supreme Commander. **November 14th.** By order of the maritime department, the management of the navy is entrusted to the Naval Collegium, consisting of P.E. Dybenko and Captain I rank M.V. Ivanova. **15th of November.** Order of the new Commander-in-Chief N.V. Krylenko on the demobilization of the tsarist army. **November.** The War Ministry is transformed into the People's Commissariat for Military Affairs. Commissars: N.I. Podvoisky (November 1917 - March 14, 1918); L.D. Trotsky (March 14, 1918 - December 30, 1922). **December 11th.** Decree of the Council of People's Commissars on the abolition of military service.

December 25, 1917 - January 3, 1918. The All-Army Demobilization Congress is working in Petrograd. The congress adopts a draft decree on the Red Army on the principles of voluntariness and with elected commanders. **December**

29th. Appeal of Glavkoverha N.V. Krylenko to the soldiers with a call to join the Revolutionary People's Socialist Army on the principles of voluntariness. **November 1917 - January 1918.** At the front, groups of different sizes are formed, bearing arbitrary names and most often called by the names of field commanders (Sievers group, Sablin's brigade, Petrov's detachment). **1918 January 4th.** Decree of the Council of People's Commissars on the

creation of the Red Army of the Turkestan Republic. **January 15.** Decree on the creation

of the Workers 'and Peasants' Red Army (RKKA). The decree confirmed the Order on the demobilization of the tsarist army. In the appendix to the Decree, salaries of monetary salaries are introduced depending on the position held.

The 25th of January. The Red Freemen in the North Caucasus is included in the Red Army as the Red Army of the North Caucasus (since September 1918 - the 11th Army). Commander I.L. Sorokin, number up to 100 thousand Human.

February 4th. Decree of the Council of People's Commissars on the creation of the Workers

'and Peasants' Red Fleet (RKKF). **March 4th.** The Council of People's Commissars abolishes the position of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief. Its functions are transferred to the Revolutionary Military Council. **10th of March.** Special Purpose Units (CHON)

are being created. **March 14th.** L. Trotsky was appointed People's Commissar for Military and Naval Affairs. **March.** The

Red Army began to attract "military specialists" - officers of the old Russian army. **April 1-6.** Relying on the Red Army, they disarmed and disbanded the Red Guard detachments. **April 13th.**

Creation of the Latvian Soviet Rifle Division (from January 12, 1919 - Rifle Division of the Army of Soviet Latvia). **22 April.** Cancellation of the election of commanders. Compulsory military training for recruits was introduced and the first oath was created.

The service life is determined at 6 months. **22 April.** Military general education was introduced. The entire male population from 18 to 40 years old was to be trained in military affa

March-August. The creation of "veil groups" - groups of troops loyal to the red, covering one direction or another. **March 5th** Creation of the North section of curtain groups. It included two sections: "railroad", along the Vologda-Arkhangelsk highway (about 6 thousand Red Army soldiers with artillery and machine guns). Section Commander - M.S. Kedrov. "Water", or Dvinsky, section - along the Dvina (3 steamers, barges, an air detachment of 22 aircraft, up to 1800 Red Army soldiers). Section commander - A.A. Samoilo. The Western section of the curtain groups was created, which included detachments of Red Army soldiers numbering up to 20 thousand people, detachments of the Red Latvian Riflemen (about 10-12 thousand people), and the Special Western Army of Estonia. The Petrograd and Moscow defense regions were

created. **5th of April.** Creation of the Kursk section of the curtain groups in the southeast direction (up to 10 thousand Red Army soldiers). **End of April.** On the basis of the Kursk section of the curtain groups, the Southern section of the curtain groups was created, consisting of about 15 thousand Red Army soldiers. The creation of the Eastern section of the curtain groups, which almost immediately began to be called the North Ural-Siberian Front, uniting up to 10 thousand Red Army soldiers and at least 5 thousand fighters of the V.I. Chapaev. **April 8th.** Creation of district, provincial, district and volost military

commissariats. The military commissars were responsible for the draft with their lives. **May 2.** Decree on the mobilization of men aged 18-40 in the Red Army. **May 4th.** Decree of the Council of People's Commissars on the formation of military districts. **May 8** The Military Collegium was abolished and the All-Russian General Staff (Vseroglavshstab) was introduced instead. Since February 10, 1921 - the Headquarters of the Red Army, merged with the Field Headquarters of the fronts. Heads: Stogov I.M. (May 8 - August 1, 1918); Svechin A.A. (August 2 - October 11, 1918); Rattel P.P. (October 11, 1918 - June 22, 1920). The Academy of the General Staff and numerous courses for command personnel were created. The full course was designed for 3 years of study. Courses with shortened terms of study were designed for 1 year. Heads: Klimovich A.K. (May 8, 1918 - July 1919), Snegarev A.E. (July 1919-1921). **May 20.** There were 322,000 fighters in the Red Army; Of these, 200,000 were armed and 31,000 were trained. **June July.** Red mobilization of 33,0

12 June. The first mass mobilization on the scale of the entire Soviet Republic. **June 13th.** Creation

of the Eastern Front on the basis of the troops of the North Urals of the Siberian Front. The front was created as part of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th armies and the Volga military flotilla. The armies were scattered from Perm to the Southern Urals with a strength of 25 to 55 thousand available personnel. Commanders: Social Revolutionary M.A. Muravyov (June 10 to July 6, 1918), I.I. Vatsetis (July 11 - September 28, 1918); Kamenev S.S. (September 28, 1918 - May 5, 1919 and May 29 - July 8, 1919); Samoilov A.A. (May 5-29, 1919); Frunze M.V. (July 19 - August 15, 1919); Olderogge V.A. (August 15, 1919 - January 1920). **10 July.** The 5th Congress of Soviets adopted the first Soviet constitution.

According to the constitution, "military duty" became the "sacred duty" of every inhabitant of the Soviet Republic. **18 July.** The Volga military flotilla was created. 5 armed ships, 3 destroyers, 1 floating battery, 46 guns, 73 machine guns. **July 19.** The formation of the 10th Army near Tsaritsyn on the basis of the troops withdrawn by K.E. Voroshilov from Donbass. Up to 26 thousand sabers and bayonets. Commander - E.E. Voroshilov. **July 19.** Creation of the Military Council of the North Caucasian District under the command of I.V. Stalin, to whom the 10th and 11th armies were subordinate. **July.**

The 5th Army of the Eastern Front was created in the Ufa direction. And thousands of fighters. **July 29.** The Red Army received a unified organizational system of troops (regiments, brigades, divisions, armies). **July 29.** Officers, military doctors, military

specialists and military officials.

On August 29, for the first time, the commander, commissar and 18 soldiers from the Petrograd Workers' Regiment were shot for unauthorized retreat. **September 2** The Central Executive Committee issued a decree on the transformation of all of Soviet Russia into a military camp. **On**

August 4, the Southern section of the curtain groups was created as part of the 1st Voronezh Infantry Division, the 2nd Kursk Infantry Division, the Balashov-Kamyshinsky detachment, and the 2nd Special Brigade of the Russian Federation. Sievers, teams of Zakharovich and F.K.

Mironov. **September 4th** . People's Commissar of Internal Affairs Petrovsky issues an "Order on hostages."

September 5th. The Council of People's Commissars again introduces the post of Supreme Commander-in-Chief (September 6, 1918 - July 8, 1919 - I.I. Vatsetis,

June 8, 1919 - April 1, 1924 - S.S. Kamenev). The Commander-in-Chief was appointed by the Council of People's Commissars and was a member of the Revolutionary Military Council with a decisive vote. **11**

September. On the basis of the Western section of the curtain detachments, the Western Defense Region was created. Commander - D.N. Reliable. **September 15th.** The Northern Front was created as part of the 6th and 7th armies, the Army of Soviet Latvia, the Dvina military flotilla with a cash strength of 9600 bayonets. In fact, the Northern Front remained two separate groups of troops; there was no unified command of the Dvina and "railway" sectors. **September 17th.** Creation of the Southern Front, in which the troops of the Southern sector of the curtain groups, the Western defense area, the Red Army of the North Caucasus and the Astrakhan group were brought together. The total number of fighters of the Southern Front at the time of formation exceeded 80 thousand people. The front included: **8th**, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th armies, 2nd Ukrainian Soviet Army, Separate Expeditionary Corps, 3rd Latvian Brigade, Brigade S.M. Budyonny (since October 7, 1919 - the 1st Cavalry Corps, from November 11, 1919 - the 1st Cavalry Army of S.M. Budyonny). Commanders: Sytin P.P. (September 11 - November 9, 1918); Slaven P.A. (November 9, 1918 - January 24, 1919); Gittis V.M. (January 24 - July 13, 1919); Egoriev V.N. (July 13 - October 11, 1919); Egorov A.I. (October 19, 1919 - January 10, 1920). **September.** Trotsky was appointed chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council of the Republic, the main body of the military leadership. At the direction of Trotsky, the Order of the Red Banner is established. **September 22nd.** Order of the Revolutionary Military Council on the creation of the Field Directorate of Aeronautics Aviation. **November.** The death of the southern freemen. Commander I.L. was killed. Sorokin. Having lost their commander, the remnants of the Red 11th Army surrendered.

The number of the Red Army reached almost 800 thousand people, of which 285 thousand

combat personnel. **November 30th.** A council of workers' and peasants' defense was created, headed by V.I. Lenin. **December.** The Tsaritsyn Front (Tsaritsyn Group of Forces) was created as part of the 10th Army and the Separate Cavalry Corps of Budyonny (up to 35 thousand bayonets and

sabers, about 100 guns, 173 machine guns, an air squadron of 12 aircraft). Commander - K.E. Voroshilov. **January 16, 1919** The insignia of the command staff of the Red Army is being introduced. **12th of February.** The Western Front was cre

Dnieper military flotilla. On the same day, the Northern Front was abolished. The troops of the Northern Front were transferred to the command of the Western Front. The number of troops on the Western Front initially amounted to 82.5 thousand soldiers. Commanders: Reliable D.N. (February 19, 1919 - June 22, 1919); Gitis V.M. (June 22, 1919 - April 29, 1920); Tukhachevsky M.V. (April 29, 1920 - March 4, 1921); Zakharov N.P. (March 4 - September 20, 1921); Egorov A.I. (September 20, 1921 - January 24, 1922); Tukhachevsky M.V. (January 24, 1922 - March 25, 1924); Kork A.I. (March 26 - April 5, 1924); Cook A.I. (April 5-8, 1924). **March.** The Petrograd and Karelian fronts were

created. They were not independent formations, as they called the units of the troops of the Western Front, located in the areas to the west and north of Petrograd. **February, 15.** Order of the Revolutionary Military Council on the introduction of the Charters of the garrison, guard, field, internal service. **March, April.** The commander of the brigade, and then the division, Grigoriev, operates as part of the Ukrainian Front with an independent detachment of 5-15 thousand bayonets and sabers. Moves to Nikolaev, Kherson and Odessa. First alliance with Makhno. 1,630,000 people serve in the Red Army, including 465,000 combat personnel. **June.** The Tsaritsyn Front was

abolished. **June 1st.** Decree of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee on the military alliance of the Soviet republics - the RSFSR, Ukraine, Belarus, Lithuania. **June.** Posters: "The district committee is closed. Everyone went to the front."

"Are you among the volunteers?!" **August 7.** Order of the Revolutionary Military Council on the training of the called.

August 14th. The Turkestan Front was created as part of the Southern Group of Forces of the Eastern Front (1st Army) and the troops of the Turkestan Republic (Samarkand Group of Forces, 7th Infantry Regiment). Commanders - M.V. Frunze (August 15, 1919 - September 10, 1920); Sokolnikov G.Ya. (September 10, 1920 - March 8, 1921); Lazarevich BC (March 8, 1921 - February 11, 1922); Shorin V.I. (February 11 - October 18, 1922); Kork A.I. (October 18, 1922 - August 12, 1923); Pugachev S.A., (August 12, 1923 - April 30, 1924); Levandovsky M.K. (April 30, 1924-December 2, 1925); Avksentieviskiy K.A. (December 2, 1925 - June 4, 1926). **August.** Trotsky proposes to throw the Red Army through Afghanistan to India.

10 September. The South-Western Front emerged from the Southern Front as part of the 12th and 13th armies. The fronts were divided so that the Southwestern Front could independently go to Moldova, Romania and Hungary. 44 thousand bayonets and sabers, 245 guns, 1440 machine guns. Commander

- A.I. Egorov. **September 22-30.** Makhno's blow to the rear of the whites advancing on Moscow.

Second alliance with Makhno. **September 30th.** The Southeastern Front was created on the basis of the Special Group of V.I. Shorin. The front includes the 9th, 10th and 11th armies, the 1st cavalry SM. Budyonny, Volga-Caspian military flotilla. **October.** The number of fighters and commanders of the Red Army amounted to 3 million, of which 1.5 million were combat personnel. **November 17th.** The 1st Cavalry Army of Budyonny was officially created, consisting of 4 cavalry divisions and 1 separate cavalry brigade. The number of fighters is up to 45 thousand sabers, with 48 guns, 344

machine guns on carts, 4 armored detachments. **1920 January.** The number of troops on the Western Front reaches 64 thousand people. With 16 armored trains, 140 guns and 270 machine guns. **January 10th.** The Southern Front will be reorganized into the South-Western, merging with the former South-Western, which existed for a few months. The composition is the 12th and 14th armies with the number of fighters of the order of 15,500 people. **January 16th.** The southeastern front is called the Caucasian. At the same time, the Northern and Eastern fronts were abolished. The fighters of the former Northern Front and the Eastern Front are partly flowing into the Caucasian, partly into the Western. The total number of troops of the Caucasian Front reaches about 150 thousand fighters. Commanders: Shorin V.I. (January 16-23, 1920); Afanasiev F.M. (January 24 - February 3, 1920); Tukhachevsky M.V. (February

4 - April 29, 1920); Smilga I.T. (April 24 - May 15, 1920); Gitis V.M. (May 15, 1920 - May 29, 1921). **January 22.** The People's Revolutionary Army of the Far Eastern Republic is being created on the basis of part of the troops of the Eastern Front, captured Kolchak troops, red and green partisans of Siberia, Transbaikalia and the Amur region. The NRA is supplied with military equipment and ammunition at the expense of the Soviet Republic, is controlled from Moscow, and in fact retains part of its armed forces. The number of troops ranges from 15-20 to 50 thousand fighters. Commanders:

Eikhe G.Kh. (March 17, 1920 - April 20, 1921); Burov V.I. (April 30 - May 3, 1921); Lapin A.Ya

(July 15 - August 16, 1922); Uborevich I.P. (August 16 - November 22, 1922).

April

1920. The Red Army of Khorezm was created. **May**

7th The Red Army of Azerbaijan was formed. **May.** After the landing in the Persian Anzeli, the Volga-Caspian military flotilla was disbanded. **May.** The 1st Polish Red Army was formed

on the Western Front. Dzerzhinsky began to recruit Poles into it. A separate Spartak brigade of Germans was also created here. **June.** The Western Front is reinforced by the 3rd and 4th Armies, the Mozyr

Operational Group. Reinforcements from the disbanded eastern front were poured into the composition of the former divisions. The southwestern front was reinforced by the Bashkir Cavalry Brigade, the 1st Cavalry Army. The number of Soviet troops on the Western and Southwestern fronts exceeded 300 thousand people, with 250 guns and 850 machine guns. **August.** The Southern (Crimean, Wrangel) Front is being created,

consisting of the 4th, 6th, 13th armies, the 1st Cavalry Army of the SM.

Budyonny, 2nd Cavalry Army, Makhno's troops. The total number of troops exceeded 100 thousand people with 140 guns and 300 machine guns. Commander - M.V. Frunze. **August 7-20.** Creation of the Kakhovka bridgehead. **September.**

The Red Army

of Bukhara was created. **November.** The size of the

Red Army reached the figure of five million five

hundred thousand people, or 6% of the total population of the Soviet

Republic. Of these, 2.4 million are combat personnel. **November 8th.** The Reds are advancing on the Crimea under the command of

M.V. Frunze and V.K. Blucher. Third alliance with Makhno. **November 16th.**

The capture of the entire Crimea by the

Reds and Greens. The end of a full-scale war with the whites in the European part of Russia. **December.** Abolition of the Southern Front. Creation of the

Kyiv district on the basis of the troops of the Southern Front. **December 6.** Creation of the Red Army of Armenia. The

commander was appointed only on January 1, 1921 - M.V. Molochkanov.

FURTHER

May 29, 1921. The Caucasian Front was liquidated.

March 11, 1921. The Red Army of Georgia was created.

January 1922. The Eastern Front of the Far East was created. Commanders:

December 1921 (unofficially, in the role of a partisan, from February 4, 1922 officially)

- March 10, 1922 - Serishev SM .; And March 1922 - May 2, 1922 - Pokus

Ya.Z. **May 2, 1922.** The Eastern Front has been disbanded due to the absence of any

more enemy. **November 15, 1922.** The NRA is renamed the 5th Red Army and officially becomes part of the armed forces of the Soviet

Republic. **April 8, 1924.** The Western Front was transformed into the

Western Military District. **January 1925.**

The dissolution of the CHONs. June 3 , **1926.** The Turkestan Front is being transformed into the Turkestan Military District.

LITERATURE

1. Avdeev N. Revolution of 1917. Chronicle of events. Pg., Gosizdat, 1923.
2. Agabekov G. Secret terror. M, Sovremennik, 1996.
3. Akshinsky VS Kliment Efremovich Voroshilov. M, Politizdat, 1976.
4. Alexandrovich V. To the knowledge of the nature of the civil war. Belgrade, 1926.
5. Arutyunov A. Lenin. Personal and political biography. Documents, facts, evidence. In 2 vols. M, Veche, 2003.
6. Archive of the Russian Revolution (APP). M., Terra-Politizdat, 1990-1993.
7. Ansky S. After the coup on October 25, 1917. APP, vol. 8, M., Terra-Politizdat, 1991.
8. Antonov-Ovseenko V.A. In the Revolution. M, Politizdat, 1957.
9. Arbatov Z.Yu. Ekaterinosla. 1917-1922. APP, T. 12. M., Terra-Politizdat, 1991.
10. Arshinov P. History of the Makhnovist movement. Zaporozhye, Wild Field, 1995.
11. Babel I.P. Road \\\ Favorites. M., Goslitizdat, 1957.
12. Balashov R. Flame over the Volga (liquidation of the White Guard rebellion in Yaroslavl in the summer of 1918). Yaroslavl, Yaroslavl book publishing house, 1984.
13. Balmasov S.S. Red terror in the East of Russia 1918-1922. M., Posev, 2005.
14. Barmin A. Trotsky's Falcons. Moscow, Sovremennik, 1997.
15. General Yudenich's White Front. M, Russian way, 2002.
16. Blok A. Twelve. Blok A. Collected works in three volumes. Volume three. M., Khudlitizdat, 1955.
17. White business. Chronicle of the White Struggle. Tt. 1-6, Berlin, 1928.
18. Belyakov P. Komsomol on the fronts. M, 1928.
19. Berdyaev N.A. Spirits of the Russian Revolution. Riga, 1990.
20. Berdyaev N.A. The fate of Russia. Moscow, Moscow State University, 1990.
21. Berdyaev N.A. The origins and meaning of Russian communism. M, Nauka, 1990.
22. Bernstein E. German Revolution. Berlin-Dresden, Vostok, 1927.
23. Bershtam M. Sides in the Civil War 1917-1922. M., 1992.
24. Bobylev P.N. In defense of the Soviet republic. M., Nauka, 1981.
25. Bonch-Bruевич V.D. Memories of Lenin. M., Nauka, 1965.
26. Great Soviet Encyclopedia. 3rd edition. M., Soviet encyclopedia, 1972.
27. Broide S. and M. Yaroslavl rebellion. Moscow, Gosjurizdat, 1930.
28. Buzin D.S. Partisan-insurgent movement in the lower reaches of the Amur River. Pg, 1923.
29. Bulatsel A. To the homeland from the camp of the whites. M, Goslitizdat, 1924.
30. Bulgakov M.A. Favorites. M., Hudlit, 1996.
31. Bunin I.A. Cursed days. Tula, Priokskoe book publishing house, 1992.
32. Vasilevsky I.M. White memoirs. Pg, 1923.
33. During the Civil War Collection of documents and materials. Ivanovo, 1957.
34. Vdovin A.S. History of the organization of archaeological research in the Yenisei Siberia (XIX - 20s of the XX century). Abstract diss. for the academic degree. cand. historical sciences. Krasnoyarsk, 1999.
35. Vedomosti. Harbin. No. 87. April 12, 1919.
36. Verkhoturov D.N. Stalin's economic revolution. M, Olma, 2005.
37. Venus G. War and people. M., Military Publishing House, 1995.
38. Vetoshkin M.K. Revolution and civil war in the North. Vologda, 1927.
39. V.I. Lenin and the Cheka. Collection of documents. M., Politizdat, 1987.
40. Vitkind N.Ya. Materials for the biography of the history of the civil war in the Soviet East. M., 1934.
41. Vladimir Ilyich Lenin. Biographical chronicle. Tt. 1-9. M., Politizdat, 1978.
42. Vladimir Ilyich Lenin. Biography. M., Politizdat, 1972.
43. Volkovinsky V. Iona Yakir. Politics and time. 199

44. Voronov S. Petrograd-Vyatka in 1919-1920. APP T. 1, M., Terra-Politizdat, 1991. 45. Memoirs of General Baron P.N. Wrangel. Ch. 1-2. M., Terra, 1992. 46. Second Congress of the Comintern. M., Partizdat, 1934. 47. Shot in the heart of the revolution. M., Politizdat, 1983. 48. Gashek Y. Chen-si, the highest truth. Gashek Ya. Collected works in five volumes. Volume five. M., Pravda, 1966. P. 246-257.
49. German Yu.N. Potatoes with bacon. German Yu.N. Stories about Dzerzhinsky. M, Detgiz, 1965. 50. Golovin N.N. Russian counter-revolution in 1917-1918 Part 2. Formation of regional anti-bolshyevist movements. Berlin, b'zd-va, 1926. Book. 4.
51. Golinkov D.M. The collapse of the anti-Soviet underground in the USSR (1917-1925). M., Politizdat, 1975.
52. Goldenweiser A.A. Flight. APP. T. 12. M., Terra-Politizdat, 1991. 53. Goldenveizer A.A. From Kyiv memories. APP T. 6. M., Terra-Politizdat, 1991. 54. Gorky M. Untimely Thoughts. M., Soviet writer, 1990. 55. Civil war in the USSR. Tt. 1-2. M., Politizdat, 1986. 56. Civil war and military intervention in the USSR. Encyclopedia. M., 1983. 57. Civil war in Ukraine. 1918-1920. Tt. 1-3. Kyiv, 1967. 58. Classified as classified. M., 1993. 59. Gul R. Dzerzhinsky. M., Young Guard, 1992. 60. Gul R. Red Marshals. M, Young Guard, 1990. 61. Gul R. Dzerzhinsky. M., Young Guard, 1992. 62. Gusev SI, Civil War and the Red Army. M., 1958. 63. Danilov I. Memories of my forced service with the Bolsheviks. APP vol. 16, Terra-Politizdat, 1993. 64. Case of Boris Savinkov. M., 1924.
65. Denikin A.I. Essays on Russian Troubles: In 5 volumes. Paris: Ed. Povolotsky, 1921-1926. 66. Denikin A.I. The path of the Russian officer. New York: Ed. named after Chekhov, 1953. 67. Denikin A.I. Who saved the Soviet government from destruction. M., Studio "TRITE" - Russian Archive, 1991.
68. Denikin-Yudenich-Wrangel. Memoirs. M.-L., 1927. 69. Denisov SV. White Russia. St. Petersburg, Neva, 1991. 70. Dzerzhinsky F.E. Selected works in 2 vols. M., Politizdat, 1977. 71. Directives of the command of the fronts of the Red Army (1917-1922). Collection of documents. In 4 vols. M., military publishing house.
1972. 72. Diterichs M.K. The murder of the royal family and members of the Romanov dynasty in the Urals. M.g. Scythians, 1991.
73. Dobrovolsky S. Struggle for the revival of Russia in the Northern region. APP. T. 3. Terra Politizdat, 1991. 74. Report to the head of the operational department of the German Eastern Front about state of affairs in Ukraine and March 1918. APP. T. 3. M., Terra-Politizdat, 1991.
75. Report of the Central Committee of the Russian Red Cross on the activities of the Extraordinary Commission in Kyiv. APP Vol. 6. Terra-Political Publishing House, 1991. 76. Documents of the Local Council of 1918. Brussels, Life with God, 1934.
77. Donskie Vedomosti. Novochoerkassk. 1919. October 24: >. No. 268.
78. Donskoy R. From Moscow to Berlin in 1920. APP. Tt. I f M., Terra-Politizdat, 1991. 79. Dybenko P. Revolutionary Baltics. M., 1959. 80. Jewish encyclopedia in sixteen volumes. M.: Terra-Tegga, 1991. V. 1. (Reprint edition of the Society for Scientific Jewish Knowledge and Brockhaus-Efron Publishing House). 81. Efimov A.G. Izhevtsy and Votkinsky. Messenger of the pioneer. Los Angeles. 1966. No. 59-60.
82. Eva S. Builders of earthly paradise. LRR. T. 20. M., TerraPolitizdat, 1993. 83. For human rights. M., 1999. No. 4-5. 84. Zazubrin V. Sliver. Yenisei. 1990. No. 5-6. 85. Zarubin A.G., Zarubin V.G. No winners. Simferopol, 1997.

86. Zoshchenko M.A. Stories about Lenin. M. Detgiz, 1978. 87. Zurov L. The ancient way. Frankfurt am Main, 1985. 88. Ivanitsky I.A. The class struggle in the countryside and the liquidation of the kulaks as a class. M., 1972.
89. Ivanov V.M. M.N. Tukhachevsky. M., 1990. 90. Ivanov N.N. About the events near Petrograd in 1919. Yudenich near Petrograd. From white memoirs. Leningrad, Krasnaya Gazeta Publishing House, 1927.
91. Ignatiev VI, Some facts and results of four years of the civil war. M., Gosizdat, 1922.
92. From the history of the All-Russian Extraordinary Commission 1917-1921. Collection of documents. M., Politizdat, 1958.
93. From a secret report on the reasons for the failure of the fight against the Bolsheviks in the North-West front. APR T. 2. M., Terra-Politizdat, 1991.
94. Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin. Short biography. M., Gospolitizdat, 1949. 95. Ioffe G.Z. White business. M, Nauka, 1989. 96. History of the First World War 1914-1918: In 2 vols. M., Nauka, 1975. 97. History of the Civil War in the USSR. In 5 vols. M., Science, 1959-1960. 98. History of Siberia in 5 vols. T. 3. L., Nauka, 1968. 99. Foreign intervention and the Civil War in the USSR 1918-1920. TSB. Second edition. T. 18. M., Soviet Encyclopedia, 1953.
100. History of the CPSU. M, Politizdat, 1975.
101. History of the USSR from ancient times to the present day. Tutorial. Krasnoyarsk, KSPU, 2004. P. 165.
102. History of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. Short course. M, Politizdat, 1950. 103. Kalinin M.I. Selected works. Moscow, Politizdat, 1975. 104. N. Kamchatsky (N.A. Anisimov). The shooting of the Moscow Kremlin. Moscow, Stolitsa, 1995. P. 41. 105. Kantor E.D. White: a story about terrible deeds. Moscow: Krasnaya Nov, 1924. 106. Karevsky A.A. To the history of the anti-Bolshevik uprising in Izhevsk and Votkinsk: armed formations of the Kama region in the summer - autumn of 1918. Izhevsk-Votkinsk uprising. 1918. M., Posev, 2000. 107. Kaganovich L. Memoirs. M., Vagrius, 1996. 108. Karpov V. Executed marshals. M., 1999. 109. Carr E. History of Soviet Russia. Bolshevik Revolution 1917-1923. Tt. 1-2. M., Progress, 1990.
110. Carr E. Russian Revolution from Lenin to Stalin. 1917-1929. M., Inter-Verso, 1990. 111. Kasvinov M.K. Twenty-three steps down. M., Thought, 1990. 112. Kataev V. Werther has already been written. My diamond crown. M., DEM, 1990. 113. Kvashnina-Samarina M.N. In the red Crimea. Past. T. 1. M., Progress, 1990. 114. Kvinitadze G.I. My memories during the years of independence of Georgia 1917-1921. Paris, 1985.
115. Kerensky A.F. From afar. Paris, publishing house, 1921.
116. Kerensky A.F. At a historical turning point. M., Progress, 1991. 117. Kondratiev V., Khairulin M. Aviation of the Civil War. M., Technique - youth, 2000.
118. Kolosovsky-Kovshik P. The terrorists failed to escape. Special assignment. Memories of Veterans. Moscow, Moscow worker, 1988. 119. Komin V.V. The collapse of the Russian counter-revolution abroad. Kalinin, 1977. 120. Komin V.V. White emigration and the Second World War. Kalinin, 1979. 121. Komin V.V. Nestor Makhno. Moscow, Moscow worker, 1990. 122. N.D. Kondratiev. Marshal Blucher. M., 1965.
123. Red Book of the Cheka. T. 1. M., Gosizdat, 1920.
124. Krasnikov V.V. Formation of the system of power in the Tambov province (1921-1925). St. Petersburg, Nestor, 2005. 125. Krasnov P.N. General White Scroll. M., Terra, 2003.

126. Krasnov V.G. Wrangell. The tragic triumph of the baron. Moscow, OLMA, 2006.
127. Krasnov V.M. From the memories of 1917-1920. APP Tt. 8-11. M., Terra-Politizdat, 1991. 128. Krasnov P.N. The Great Don Army. APP. T. 5. M., Terra-Politizdat, 1991. 129. Krasnov P.N. From the double-headed eagle to the red banner. In 3 vols. M., Terra, 201. 130. Red Terror during the Civil War. According to the materials of the Special Investigative Commission to investigate the atrocities of the Bolsheviks. London: Overseas publications interchange Ltd, 1992.
131. Krasny P. The tragedy of Ukrainian Jewry (to the trial of Schwartzbard). Kharkiv, Gosizdat Ukraine, 1928.
132. Kuprin A.I. Dome of the Church of St. Isaac of Dalmatia. M, Rech, 1990. 133. Red sword. November 1, 1918 134. Y. Krikman. The enemy did not escape retribution. Special assignment. Memories of Veterans Chekists. M., Moscow worker. 1988 135.
- Cretan N. The Red Army on the Southern Front. APP T. 18. M., Terra-Politizdat, 1993. 136. Bloody Marshal, Mikhail Tukhachevsky. 1893-1937. Comp. G.V. Smirnov. M., 1997. 137. Krupskaya N.K. Memories of V.I. Lenin. M., Politizdat, 1972. 138. Lampe von A.A. The tragedy of the white army. M., Triteros. 1991. 139. Lavrenev B.A. Forty-first. Lavrenev B.A. Stories. M., Hudlit, 1980. 140. Lampe von A.A. The tragedy of the white army. M., Russian archive. 141. Larionov V.A., The last cadets. Frankfurt am Main, 1984. 142. Latyshev A.G. Lenin: primary sources. M., March, 1996. 143. Latyshev A.G. Declassified Lenin. M., March, 1996.
144. Lnts M.Ya. Two years of fighting on the home front. M., 1920. 145. Latsis M.Ya. Extraordinary commissions for the fight against counter-revolution. M., 1921. 146. Levidov M., On the history of allied intervention in Russia. L., Surf, 1925. 147. Lenin V.I. Sobr. compositions. 4th edition, vol. 41. M., Politizdat, 1952. 148. Lenin V.I. State and revolution. Full composition of writings. T. 44. M., Politizdat, 1959.
149. Lenin V.I. Will the Bolsheviks be able to retain power, or the next tasks of the Soviet government. Full composition of writings. T. 46. M., Politizdat, 1959. 150. Leningradsky S. Who and for what organized pogroms against Jews? Moscow, Krasnaya Nov, 1924. 151. Leru G. The Agony of Tsarist Russia. Kharkov, 1928. 152. Lekhovich D.V. White versus red. The fate of General Anton Denikin. - M., "Sunday", 1992. 153.
- Litvin A.L. Red and white terror in Russia. M., Eksmo, Yauza, 2004. 154. Lukomsky A.S. Memoirs of General A.S. Lukomsky: The period of the European war. The beginning of devastation in Russia. The fight against the Bolsheviks. Berlin, Kirchner, 1922. 155. Malinin D. Under the Heel of the Whites. Sixteen days. Materials on the history of the Yaroslavl White Guard rebellion (July 6-21, 1918). Yaroslavl, OGIZ, 1924.
156. Malinin N. Introduction. Kamchatsky N. (N.A. Anisimov). The shooting of the Moscow Kremlin. M., Stolitsa, 1995. 157.
- Margulies M.S. From a diary. Yudenich near Petrograd. From white memoirs. Leningrad, publishing house "Krasnaya Gazeta", 1927.
158. Markovin Yu.B. Yaroslavl uprising: from myth-making to truth. Yaroslavl insurrection. July 1918. M., Posev, 1998. S. 15.
159. Makhno N. Ukrainian Revolution. Paris, publishing house of the Committee N. Makhno, 1937. 160. Makhrov P.S. In the White Army of General Denikin: Notes of the Chief of Staff Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the South of Russia. SPb., "Logos", 1994.
161. Medvedev R. They surrounded Stalin. M., Politizdat. 1990. 162.
- Melyunov SP. How the Bolsheviks seized power. Paris, 1953. 163. Melyunov SP. Red terror in Russia 1918-1923. M., Terra, 1990. 164. Mikoyan A.I. Dear struggle. M., Politizdat, 1971. 165. Miller, V.I. M., Politizdat, 1991.

167. Mints I. English intervention and northern counter-revolution. M., Sotsikonmgiz, 1931. 168. Michnik A. Hams and angels. New Poland. 2000. No. 3 S. 12-16. 169.
- Mogilyansky N.N. The tragedy of Ukraine. APP. T. 11. M., Terra-Politizdat, 1991. 170.
- Mozin M., In a bloody fumes. On the history of volunteer pogroms. Kyiv: Kiev city committee of the ESDLP (Poalei Zion), 1920. 171.
- Myasnov L. The death of the Ural Cossack army. New York, Vseslavyanskoe publishing house, 1963. 172. Nabokov V. Provisional government. APP. T. 1. M., Terra-Politizdat, 1991.
173. On the ideological front of the fight against counter-revolution. M., 1923.
174. Nalench D. and T. Jozef Pilsudski. Legends and facts. M., Politizdat, 1990. 175.
- Unfading years. Essays and memories of the red Petrograd 1917-1919. L., 1957. 176. Non-proletarian parties in Russia. History lesson. M., 1984. 177. Formation of the North-Western government. Report of Kartashev, Kuzmich-Karavaev and Suvorov. APP. T. 1. M., Terra-Politizdat, 1991. 178.
- October Revolution. Memoirs. M., Orbita, 1991. 179. The October Revolution before the trial of American senators. M., Profizdat, 1990. 180. Descriptions of the Polish retreat in 1920. APP. T. 1. M., Terra-Politizdat, 1991. 181. Ostrovsky Z.S. Jewish pogroms. Album of illustrations of the pogrom period, 1918-1921. M., Artist. print, 1924.
182. Abdication of Nicholas II. M., Soviet writer, 1990. 183. Essay on the relationship between the Armed Forces of the South of Russia and the French command. APP. T. 16. M., TerraPolitizdat, 1993.
184. Essays on the history of the Tambov organization of the CPSU. Voronezh, 1984. 185. Pipes R. Creation of a one-party state in Soviet Russia (1917-1918). Past. M., Progress, 1993.
186. Pasmanik D.S. What are we striving for? Russia and Jews. Paris: YMKA-Press, 1978, p. 209.
187. Pilsudski vs Tukhachevskye Two views on the Soviet-Polish war. M., 1994. 188. Letter from General Hof to General Yudenich. APR T. 1. M., Terra-Politizdat, 1991. 189. Piontkovsky S.A. Civil war in Russia. Reader. M., Publishing House of the Communist University. Sverdlov, 1925. 190. Pokrovsky M.N. A short course in Russian history. PG, 1919. S. 78. 191. On the roads of the civil war. Alma-Ata, 1971. 192. Polyakov N.A. Savinkov before the Soviet court. Inevitable retribution. M., military publishing house, 1979.
193. Polyakov Yu.A., Shishkin V.A., Mukhachev Yu.V., Spirin L.M., Volkov F.D. anti-soviet intervention and its collapse. M., Politizdat, 1982.
194. True. August 31, 1918. No. 185.
195. Truth. July 20, 1918. No. 150. Article - "Yaroslavl". 196.
- Pushkarev S.G. Memories of a Historian. M., Posev, 1999. 197.
- Pushkarev B.S. Civil War: 1917-1922 (manuscript). 198. Rabinovich A. The Bolsheviks come to power. Revolution of 1917 in Petrograd. M., Progress, 1989.
199. The workers' revolution in the Urals: episodes and facts. Yekaterinburg, 1921. 200. Destruction of the Cathedral of Christ the Savior. London: Overseas publications interchange Ltd, 1985. 201. Rapoport Yu.K. The reds and whites. APR T. 20. M., Terra-Politizdat, 1993. 202. Revolutionary Latvian Riflemen. Riga, 1985.
203. Reid D. Ten days that shook the world. M., Politizdat, 1959. 204.
- Rodzianko A.P. Memories of the North-Western Army. Berlin, 1923. 205. V. Ropshin (B.V. Savinkov). Raven horse. M.-L., 1989. 206. Ross N.G. The death of the royal family. Investigation materials. Frankfurt am Main: Sowing, 1987.
207. Ross N. Wrangel in the Crimea. Frankfurt am Main, Posev, 1982.
208. Rudnev V.V. Makhnovshchina. Kharkov, 1928.

209. Rutych N.N. Biographical reference book of the highest ranks of the Volunteer Army and the Armed Forces of the South of Russia (Materials for the history of the White movement). M., 2002.
210. Rutych N. The White Front of General Yudenich. M., Russian way, 2002. 211.
- Rybas S. General Kutepov. M., OLMA, 1990. 212. Ryabov G. How it was. Romanovs: concealment of bodies, search, consequences. M., Politburo, 1998.
213. Savchenko V.A. Atamans of the Cossack army. M., Yauza, 2006.
214. Sadul Zh. Notes on the Bolshevik revolution. M., Book, 1989. 215. Sverdlova K.T. Yakov Mikhailovich Sverdlov. M., Young Guard, 1976. 216. Savostyanov V.I., Egorov P.Ya. Commander of the first rank. (IL. Uborevich). M., 1966. 217. Semenov Yu. Lockhart's conspiracy. Inevitable retribution. M., Military Publishing House, 1979. 218. Sennikov B.V. Tambov uprising 1918-1921 and depeasantization of Russia 1929-1933. M., Posev, 2004.
219. Serafimovich A.S. Collected works in 4 vols. M., Pravda, 1980. 220. Sergei Mironovich Kirov. Brief biographical sketch. Moscow, Politizdat, 1938. 221. Sibiryakov N.S. The end of the Transbaikalian Cossack army. Part. T. 1. M., Progress, 1990.
222. Skobov A.V. Russian history. 1917-1940. St. Petersburg, Ivan Fedorov, 2001.
223. Smirnov A.A. Ataman Semyonov. The last defender of the empire. Moscow, Veche, 2005. 224. Sokolov N.A. The assassination of the royal family. M., Soviet writer, 1990. 225. Sokolov K.N. The reign of General Denikin. Sofia, 1921. 226. Sokolov-Mikitov I.S. Lankaran. Moscow, Geografiz, 1937. 227. Soloukhin V.A. In the light of day. Moscow, publishing house, 1992. 228. Soloukhin V.A. Salt Lake. M., Cetera, 1994. 229. Spirkin M.M. Russia 1917. M., Thought, 1987. 230. Suvorov V. Cleansing. M., ACT, 2003. 231. Trial of Savinkov. L., Kubuch, 1924. 232. Sukhanov N.N. Notes on the Revolution. Book One The March Revolution February 23 - 2 March 1917. Paris, 1934. 1. 233.
- Terne A. In the kingdom of Lenin. M., Scythians, 1991. 234.
- Tishkov A.V. Shield and sword of the revolution (from the history of the Cheka). M., Politizdat, 1979. 235. Trenev K.A. Love Yarovaya. Trenev K.A. Plays. M., Hudlit, 1946. 236.
- Trotsky L.D. Works. T. 3. Pg, 1922. 237. Trotsky L.D. Stalin. M., Interdigest, 1995. 238. Turkul A.V. The Drozdovites are on fire. Pictures of the civil war 1918-1920. in literary edited by Ivan Lukash. M., Voennzdat, 1995.
239. Tukhachevsky M.N. Fight against counter-revolutionary uprisings. War and revolution. M., 1926. No. 8.
240. Ward D. Allied intervention in Siberia 1918. M.-Pg., Gosizdat, 1923. 241. Fadeev A.A. The last of the udege. M., Hudlit, 1954. 242. Felix Edmundovich Dzerzhinsky. Biography. M., Politizdat, 1977. 243. Filatiev D.V. The catastrophe of the White movement in Siberia. 1918-1922. eyewitness impressions. Paris, Ymcapress, 1985. P. 116. 244.
- Focke D.D. On the stage and behind the scenes of the Brest tragicomedy. APP. T. 19. M., Terra Politizdat, 1993. 245.
- Frenkin M., The tragedy of peasant uprisings in Russia in 1918-1921. Jerusalem, Lexicon, 1987. 246. Frunze M.V. Selected works. M., 1984. 247. Frunze M.V. The unknown and the forgotten. M., 1966. 248. Furmanov D.A. Chapaev. M., 1938. 249. Khomchenko V. They aimed at the heart of the people. Inevitable retribution. M., military publishing house, 1979.
250. Tsurganov Yu.S. Failed revenge. White emigration in World War II. M., Intrada, 2001.

251. Chaikin V. To the history of the Russian revolution. Issue. 1. Execution of 26 Baku commissars. M., Publishing house Z.I. Grazhbina.
1922. 252. Chekists of Bashkiria. Ufa, Bashkir book publishing house.
1967. 253. Cherkashin N.A. Admiral Kolchak. Reluctant dictator. M, Veche, 2006.
254. Chernin O. Brest-Litovsk. APR T. 2. M, Terra-Politizdat, 1991. 255.
- Chistyakov N. Defeat of Semyonovshchina. Inevitable retribution. M., Military Publishing, 1979. 256.
- Chudnov M.V. Under the black flag M., Molodaya Gvardiya, 1930. 257.
- Shalaginov V. Collapse of Ataman Annenkov. Inevitable retribution. M., Military Publishing House, 1979.
258. Shambarov V.E. State and revolution. Moscow, Algorithm, 2004. 259.
- Shambarov V.E. White Guard. M., LLP "Algorithm", 1999. 260. Sheinin L.I.
- Favorites. M., 1959. 261. Sheinin L.I. Lenka
- Panteleev. Sheinin L.I. Favorites. M., Soviet writer, 1958. 262. Shikman A.P. Figures of national history. Biographical guide. M., 1997. 263. Shkuro A.G. Notes of a white partisan. M., 1991. 264. Shlyapnikov A. On the eve of 1917. M., 1920. 265. Shmelev N.V. The sun of the dead. M., Consent, 2000. 266. Sholokhov M.A. Quiet Don. M., Hudlit, 1968. 267. Sholokhov M.A. Raised whole. M., Hudlit, 1975. 268. Shulgin V.V. 1920. M., 1990. 269. Shulgin V.V. What "we" don't like about "them". SPB., Veche, 1993. 270. Shulgin V.V. days. L., Surf, 1927. 271. Encyclopedia for children. T. 5. History of Russia and its closest neighbors. Part 3. XX century. M., Avanta+, 2001. P. 309.
272. Eideman R.P. Fight against kulak rebellion and banditry. Kharkov, 1921. 273. Stages of a long journey. Memories of the Civil War. M., 1963. 274. Yudenich near Petrograd. From white memoirs. L., 1991. 275. Yakimov A.T. The Far East is in the fire of the struggle against the interventionists and the White Guards (1920-1922). M., Nauka, 1979.
276. Yanin A.I. The second kulak uprising and its liquidation. Past. T. 4. M., Progress, 1991.
277. XII Congress of the RCP(b). Verbatim report. M., Izdvo socio-political literature, 1923. Marx K., Engels F. Manifesto of the Communist Party. M., Politizdat, 1980.
278. 10 years of the Comintern in decisions and figures. M.-L., Gosizdat, 1929. S. 16.

M. Weller, A. Burovsky Civil

History of Mad War Publishers: AST, AST

Moscow, 2007 Hardcover, 640 pages.

ISBN 978-5-17-45470-9, 978-5-9713-5930-2

Circulation: 40,000

copies. Format:

84x108/32 Computer design and layout: Shumilin SV.